FBIS DAILY REPORT

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SFRY DELEGATE TO CSCE SUBMITS PROPOSALS

LD102014 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1720 GMT 10 Feb 87

[Text] Vienna, Feb 10 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav chief delegate to the Vienna CSCE follow-up Ignac Golob today set forth two proposals for the meeting's final document. The proposals relate to the strengthening of detente and to Europe's role in the settlement of international economic problems.

Golob also announced that the Yugoslav delegation would soon submit its proposals also to the Vienna meeting on the improvements in the status of migrant workers and on the realization of the rights of national minorities.

In explaining the Yugoslav proposal on detente, Golob said the Vienna CSCE should not only reaffirm the adherence of 35 countries to the principle embodied in the Helsinki charter but also see to it that all countries should practically apply the principle.

The Yugoslav proposal on Europe's role in the settlement of international economic problems points out that the CSCE countries should "once again confirm their determination for the promotion of stable and equal international relations."

Golob stressed that the general determination should be accompanied by concrete actions towards the removal of protectionist barriers on the imports from (?developing) countries, and towards conveying a larger-volume finance to these countries. This was necessary, as (?Golob stated), because Europe too had its "North-South" differences that have to be settled. The European countries also had [words indistinct] a concrete long-term interest in stable international economic relations, he added.

HUNGARY MAKES ECONOMIC PROPOSALS AT CSCE

LD102229 Budapest MTI in English 2124 GMT 10 Feb 87

[Text] Vienna, February 10 (MTI) -- On Tuesday Hungary made recommendations to the Working Commission on Economics of the Vienna follow-up meeting on advancing industrial cooperation, providing incentives for market research, and for international cooperation in trade arbitration commissions.

According to the proposal for improving industrial cooperation, the states participating in the CSCE process must create favourable conditions for cooperation and also assist the establishment of contacts between possible economic partners.

Hungary proposed an expansion in market research, a more efficient application of up-to-date methods, and the spread of the research to new areas including investigation of opportunities for industrial cooperation.

The objective of the Hungarian initiative on trade arbitration is that the governments of the countries participating in the meeting encourage the conclusion of cooperation agreements between chambers of commerce on arbitration commission procedures.

GDR COMMENTATOR VIEWS JOINT PROPOSAL WITH USSR

DW110745 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 6 Feb 87

[Rainer Koch commentary]

[Text] The joint GDR-USSR proposal proceeds from the following considerations: Science and technology is gaining influence on social and economic developments in countries and regions at an increasingly faster speed. More intensified cooperation could increase mutual benefits and make them available to more countries. Passages regarding that can be found in the current CSCE documents. Because much has changed since then, however, they must be made more precise and updated. Moreover, several obstacles would have to be removed such as, for example, restrictions on commercial technology transfer. Most countries have stressed their intention in the Vienna negotiations to achieve progress in that field.

The GDR and the USSR therefore propose to put the following intentions down in a final document: Intensified and unhindered exchange of high-technology products and engineering and technical achievements; and intensified cooperation in research and technology -- not in third-rate problems, as GDR delegation head Peter Steglich said today to the forum, but in fields that are decisive for progress. For that purpose agreements must be concluded between governments, firms, and research institutes. This was the essence of the proposals, which would also offer an opportunity of doing something for Basket II of the Final Act and thus for a balance that was approved by all.

That remark by the GDR delegation chief touches on a special problem of the Vienna follow-up conference.

Austria's CSCE envoy said today at a news conference that the rhythm of the consultations has slowed down somewhat. The proposals have to be discussed, frequently requiring painstakingly detailed work, he added. No doubt, that is correct. However, it is also a fact that much time has been wasted. One reason is that the NATO states submitted their first joint proposal only in the middle of this week. Italy presented another one today. Both of them deal with humanitarian issues. That no doubt is one of the crucial points of the CSCE process; that is why the socialist countries have made efforts in that field. Let me remind you of the Soviet proposal to hold a conference in Moscow dealing with humanitarian issues -- of course, in an objective and pertinent way, because that is the basis for substantial results. So far, however, that field has been used primarily for polemics by Western politicians, particularly by some NATO countries. Apparently a different approach is necessary.

All the same, people in Vienna are waiting for the NATO states to propose an initiative by making specific proposals on such decisive CSCE topics as security and disarmament or economic and scientific and technological cooperation. They are numbers one and two. That would be an important contribution to pracitcal progress in the consultations, and it would be in the interest of a substantial and comprehensive final document.

The NATO states could thus finally give evidence that their repeated statements in favor of balance are not just talk.

PAPER CRITICIZES U.S., USSR OVER NUCLEAR TEST

AU101737 Tirana BASHKIMI in Albanian 9 Feb 87 p 4

[From the "Week in the World" column by Alminda Sharra: "Escalation of Nuclear Explosions"]

[Text] As has been announced, the United States carried out another nuclear test in Nevada on 5 February using the equivalent of 20 kilotons of TNT. This is the first such test this year. The Soviet Union, which had hitherto restrained itself because of the so-called moratorium proclaimed with much clamor in August 1985, determined that the overseas partner had "filled the cup" and declared that it could no longer delay its response. Vladimir Petrovskiy, deputy minister of foreign affairs, declared at a news conference held on the same day that the Soviet Union "intends to resume its own program of nuclear tests." Thus, everything will return to the old ways, and the arms race will escalate further. As usual, this time through the newspaper SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA, the Soviet Union places the responsibility on the United States, as the latter places the responsibility on the Soviet Union. But what were Moscow's intentions with the much-advertised moratorium?

First, to make political capital among international public opinion and to indicate that the era of superproduction of disarmament proposals had begun, an era of understanding between the superpowers for the benefit of peace and mankind.

In addition, even had the U.S. Administration accepted this proposal, it would by no means spell the end of the Soviet-U.S. arms race. Did the moratorium prevent the Soviet Union from producing nuclear weapons? Everything indicates that a halt in tests, even a temporary one, would not mean the end of the arms race between the two superpowers. On the contrary, it would stimulate even more the secret competition to achieve military superiority over each other with the final goal of achieving world domination by the Soviets or the Americans.

Moscow's "anti-nuclear" demagogic campaign is not what is going to save mankind from the danger of the growing Soviet-U.S. nuclear potential. What will save mankind are the people's struggles and efforts against Moscow's and Washington's militaristic policies; unmasking their demagogic campaign about nuclear, chemical, or conventional disarmament; and shedding all illusions that peace and international security are cultivated in the unending conferences hatched up by the big powers supposedly to reduce arms and troops and to secure disarmament, security, and cooperation in Europe. Increasingly aware of this, the peoples have raised and are raising their voice against the Soviet-U.S. arms race and against their policy of hegemony and expansion. The latest nuclear test in Nevada and the Soviet warnings of a response have caused immediate protests among progressive international public opinion. Thousands have been demonstrating in Oslo, and thousands more have protested near the Nevada test site in the United States. More demonstrations are being organized in various European and other countries.

PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY SESSION TO CONVENE 19 FEB

AU071951 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 7 Feb 87

["Decree on Convening the People's Assembly in the First Session of the 11th Legislature"]

[Text] In accordance with Articles 68 and 77 of the Constitution, the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania decided to convene the People's Assembly in the first session of the 11th Legislature on Thursday, 19 February 1987, at 1000.

This decree enters into effect imediately.

Tirana 3 February, 1987.

Decree No 7101.

On behalf of the Presidium of the People's Assembly:

[Signed] Ramiz Alia, chairman

Sihat Tozaj, secretary

ALIA LETTER READ AT HOXHA SPEECH COMMEMORATION

AU061818 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1430 GMT 6 Feb 87

[Unnamed correspondent's report on 6 February national meeting of women in the city of Lezhe to commemorate the 20th anniversary of Enver Hoxha's speech against religious beliefs and backward customs]

[Excerpt] On the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the programmatic speech delivered by Comrade Enver Hoxha, the beloved and unforgettable leader, on 6 February 1967, hundreds of women, fighters for the emancipation of women, heroines of the people, veterans of socialist labor, and distinguished activists from all districts met today in one of the halls of the palace of culture in the city of Lezhe at a national meeting of fighters for the emancipation of women.

Amid cheers they greeted the entrance of Muho Asllani, AWP Central Committee Politburo member; Nexhmije Hoxha, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and president of the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania; Lumturi Rexha, president of the General Council of the Albanian Women's Union; and other comrades.

The meeting was opened by Comrade Lumturi Rexha, who gave the floor to Comrade Muho Asllani, delegate of the AWP Central Committee, who then read out the letter addressed by Comrade Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee, to the women fighters gathered at this national meeting:

Dear comrades, together with you, all women and men in Albania recall the day 20 years ago, on 6 February 1967, when Comrade Enver Hoxha delivered his historic speech in favor of further revolutionization of all aspects of the country's life, which marked one of the most memorable moments in the struggle for emancipation, and particularly the emancipation of women in Albania.

We recall every day that great ideological struggle undertaken by the party against conservative and patriarchal vestiges, backward customs, and religious beliefs and against all things that affected the freedom, dignity, and rights of women. The party's sacred struggle to defend the rights of women and their emancipation became more than ever a cause of society as a whole.

It is a pleasure for me, on this memorable day, to send to you and to all the women in our country the greetings and cordial wishes of the AWP Central Committee. What the party and Comrade Enver have achieved and what socialism has brought to women in less than half a century is unprecedented in history. The emancipation of women and their liberation from the canons and customs of the past are a revolution in itself, a revolution of very broad proportions. [paragraph continues]

Only a free, democratic, and humane society like ours, only a society that is fighting devotedly against all discrimination could have undertaken this radical transformation; only such a society could have overthrown within such a short time the millennia-old and omnipotent domination of patriarchalism. The party had prepared the material and spiritual conditions necessary for such transformations step by step. The women showed their progressive spirit and great revolutionary force. Distinguished fighters for freedom and socialism, bearers of the tradition, virtues, and moral values of the people from one generation to the next, the women of Albania also became -- and this could not be otherwise -- ardent fighters for what is new, for emancipation.

The experience of our National Liberation War and of socialist construction showed once again the truth of the great teaching that wherever oppression is at its most severe, there the revolution liberates extraordinary energies. During the decades of triumphant socialism, Albanian women have risen to unprecedented heights. They have become a great force in all fields of work and life and an important factor of unity and progress. Their distinguished position as teachers of socialism, as citizens of our republic, as mothers, and as respected life companions of men honors our entire socialist society, because the level of a society is itself reflected in the degree of women's emanicipation.

Dear comrades, our country has been experiencing a situation of great fervor and lofty enthusiasm for a long time now. The magnificent program approved by the Ninth AWP Congress for the comprehensive economic and cultural development of the country has opened up brilliant prospects to our socialist construction. As always, the objectives of this program will be turned into reality by the people; they will be implemented by the men and women of Albania. The latter represent today an irreplaceable physical and intellectual force. Therefore their mobilization and fervor at work to further promote production, to raise the standard of services, to enrich our socialist culture, and to strengthen the country's defense are considered by the party as a fundamental factor in the fulfillment of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. The emancipation of Albanian women will be further promoted in the course of this work; their role and personality in society will be further raised. In accordance with current demands, emanicipation now means more culture, more knowledge and science, and a more massive engagement of women in getting the job well done. The honored name of fighter for emancipation, fighter for what is new, belongs to those who are always fighting to modernize technologies, to master and implement science, and to affirm civilized norms and behavior everywhere.

It is up to the Union of Women of Albania to fight persistently in order to further raise the effective participation of women in the country's political and social life and to assure its equal position in society and in the family. In the struggle to deepen emancipation, the women will always enjoy the support of the party, the state, and all of society. No measure to assist women is excessive. This has been and remains the party's line. In the future, as in the past, the party will continue to look at the resolution of vital questions as also being pertinent to easing the work of women.

The party is confident that, side by side with their husbands and brothers, women will always hold high the banner of emancipation, will kindle the fire of the struggle against all that is outdated, and will be standard bearers of the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha and fighters for the implementation of the decisions of the Ninth AWP Congress.

Once again, I wish all women in Albania a happy life in their families and success at work, in the struggle for emancipation, and in the struggle for what is new.

The main speech on the occasion was delivered by Lumturi Rexha, president of the Albanian Women's Union. [passage omitted]

'CERTAIN PROGRESS' SEEN AFTER WHITEHEAD VISIT

AU100945 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 7 Feb 87 p 2

[Text] U.S. Deputy Secretary of State John C. Whitehead, who arrived in Bulgaria on 3 February, left the country on 6 February.

During his visit he was received by State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov.

He was also received by Andrey Lukanov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov also had a talk with the U.S. envoy. A broad range of topical international issues -- East-West relations, the Reykjavik meeting, disarmament, and the situation in the Middle East, Central America, and southern Africa -- were reviewed, along with the prospects of bilateral relations.

The guest and Deputy Foreign Minister Lyuben Gotsev conducted a detailed review of bilateral relations and possibilities for their further development. The two sides noted with satisfaction that certain progress has been achieved recently in some areas of Bulgarian-U.S. cooperation. This must be used for further developing bilateral relations in the political, economic, cultural, and other areas.

During the visit the two sides expressed the willingness to explore means of further improving relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the United States, regardless of the differences in their socioeconomic and political systems and in their positions on most topical international issues.

The talks took place in a sincere and businesslike tone. U.S. Ambassador to Bulgaria Melvyn Levitsky took part in the talks.

My visit to Bulgaria was interesting and fruitful. I would like to thank the Bulgarian authorities for their hospitality, John Whitehead said before his departure. The official meetings, he added, took place in a constructive atmosphere, and each side presented its opinions sincerely and clearly. In our talks we proceeded from the understanding that for the time being bilateral relations are not on a satisfactory level. The talks reflected the willingness of the two sides to strive to develop their relations.

The guest also noted that during his stay he was able to acquaint himself with our rich cultural history and the country's traditions.

At Sofia Airport he was seen off by Deputy Foreign Minister Lyuben Gotsev and by other responsible officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

BCP POLITBURO HEARS ZHIVKOV VIEW OF CPSU PLENUM

LD101800 Sofia BTA in English 1430 GMT 10 Feb 87

[Text] Sofia, February 10 (BTA) -- The Politburo of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party discussed a report by Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgaria, "Some Considerations in Connection with the January Plenum of the CC of the CPSU and With the Further Carrying Out of the Strategic Course of the BCP for Qualitatively New Growth". The Politburo of the CC of the BCP adopted a resolution which assesses the plenum of the CC of the CPSU as an important political event in the life of the CPSU and the Soviet people. It has confirmed the rightness of the course developed at the April plenum (1985) of the CC of the CPSU and at the 27th party congress, it has enriched and specified the course of deep and all around innovation of the Soviet society, reads the resolution.

The Bulgarian Communist Party celebrates the formulations and the resolutions of the January plenum of the CC of the CPSU and expresses its deep conviction that their carrying out will play a decisive role for the achievement of the historical aims in whose name the party of Lenin has raised the Soviet people -- they will contribute to the solution of the common tasks standing before the fraternal socialist countries at the present decisive stage.

The documents of the January plenum which enrich the methods, devices, forms and approaches for the development of socialism, multiply the creative experience of the communist parties and of the socialist countries in the struggle for construction and improvement of the new society, they will have a favourable effect on the processes of the international communist and workers' movement.

The decisions of the plenum will increase the attractive force of socialism, will raise still further the role of the Soviet Union in the struggle for aversion of the thermonuclear threat and for mankind's saving.

At its plenum the CC of the CPSU has once again confirmed the importance of the creative development of Marxism-Leninism, the importance of the innovatory approach to the problems of socialist construction in accordance with the new realities of social progress and in accordance with the concrete conditions in every country, reads the document.

A valuable tradition of the BCP is to creatively draw from the experience of the fraternal parties and especially from the rich experience of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Adhering to this tradition we are following with interest and carefully studying the new resolutions and work of the CPSU for perfecting socialism.

This strengthens our determination to invariably pursue the general course of the party (adopted at the 1956 April plenum of its CC).

Implementing this course, at the February (1985) and the January (1986) plenary sessions of the CC of the BCP and at the 13th party congress we mapped out a new strategic course in compliance with the objective laws, the document reads.

This is a course of qualitative changes in the social policy, in the party's ideological work, in the work of the cadres for their cohesion and reorganization.

This is a course of uncompromising struggle against weaknesses and negative phenomena and for consolidating the new and the progressive in our life, for turning criticism into a motive force of the qualitatively new development.

This strategic course reveals a possibility for raising all-round cooperation and getting closer between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Soviet Union to a new level, the document reads.

HUNGARIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION ARRIVES

AU091419 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 9 Feb 87

[Text] A Hungarian parliamentary delegation led by Istvan Sarlos, MSZMP Central Committee Politburo member and National Assembly chairman, arrived in Bulgaria on 9 February on an official visit at the invitation of the National Assembly.

The guest and the officials accompanying him were greeted at Sofia Airport by Stanko Todorov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and National Assembly chairman; deputy chairmen of the National Assembly; and other officials.

Delegation Heads Meet

AU092207 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 9 Feb 87

[Text] Talks were held in Sofia today between a Bulgarian parliamentary delegation headed by Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Bulgarian National Assembly, and a Hungarian parliamentary delegation headed by Istvan Sarlos, MSZMP Politburo member and National Assembly chairman.

The guest briefed Stanko Todorov on the present economic development in Hungary, on the activities of the National Assembly, and on the permanent commissions of the Hungarian parliament.

Comrade Stanko Todorov in turn briefed his guests on the basic tasks facing our society today concerning the qualitatively new growth in all sectors. The chairman of the Bulgarian National Assembly also dwelt in detail on the results achieved in the first year of the Ninth 5-Year Plan period, on the importance of the new Labor Code, and on the new regulation code for economic activities.

Mladenov Receives Delegation

AU102037 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 10 Feb 87

[Text] On 10 February Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov met the Hungarian parliamentarian delegation led by Istvan Sarlos, chairman of the Hungarian National Assembly, which is visiting Bulgaria.

During the talk it was pointed out that bilateral relations are developing successfully in all areas, something to which both countries' parliaments are making a significant contribution. It was stressed that Bulgaria and Hungary are actively contributing to solving basic international problems and protecting world peace and security. The foreign policy of the socialist countries and their efforts to facilitate disarmament and remove the danger of a new war, Comrade Petur Mladenov noted, do not contradict the interests of any nation. He dwelt in detail on Bulgaria's peace-loving policy in the Balkans, which aims at good-neighborliness, cooperation, and the conversion of this region into an area free of nuclear and chemical weapons.

Lukanov, Sarlos Discuss Trade

AU110814 Sofia BTA in English 2008 GMT 11 Feb 87

["The Visit of the Hungarian MP's" -- BTA headline]

[Excerpts] Sofia, February 10 (BTA) -- A wide circle of questions of the Bulgaro-Hungarian relations and the current international situation was discussed here today.

During the talks between Mr Petur Mladenov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, and Mr Istvan Sarlos, member of the Politburo of the CC of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and chairman of Hungary's State Assembly, the bilateral relations were assessed highly and a will for their further widening and deepening was expressed.

Mr Istvan Sarlos had also talks with Mr Andrey Lukanov, alternate member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

They discussed problems of the bilateral economic relations. The two sides assessed positively their development and stressed the possibilities for their broadening and deepening.

ZHIVKOV SENDS BIRTHDAY MESSAGE TO CEAUSESCU

AU052008 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 30 Jan 87 p 5

[Congratulatory message sent by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, to RCP Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu on his birthday]

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania:

Esteemed Comrade Ceausescu,

On the occasion of the anniversary of your 69th birthday please accept most cordial greetings and sincere wishes for health, happiness, and new successes in implementing the 13th RCP Congress decisions on the continuous upward course of neighboring Romania's development and on achieving the well-being of the fraternal Romanian people.

I recall with satisfaction the creative and working atmosphere that prevailed at our December 1986 friendly meeting. I would like to express again my firm belief that the many-sided cooperation between the BCP and the RCP and between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the SR of Romania will continue to develop in the future too, in the interests of our two nations and the cause of peace and socialism throughout the world.

Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria

NEW SCIENTIFIC-CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL ESTABLISHED

AU092201 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 9 Feb 87

[Text] A scientific-consultative council attached to the Biotechnological and Chemical Industry Association was established in Sofia. The task of this council is to see to it that Bulgarian scientists determine the scientific strategy, trends, and rapid development of this interbranch economic complex.

The council will express opinions and will analyze prognoses and proposals on creating new scientific products and technologies and ensuring the innovation of the branches. It will also discuss proposals connected with a more efficient utilization of raw materials, complex automation, introduction of electronics, and computerization of production and management.

The council is established on the basis of a joint order issued by Petko Danchev, chairman of the Biotechnological and Chemical Industry Association, and by Academician Blagovest Sendov, chairman of the Council of Science under the Council of Ministers.

CONTROL COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN ON FUTURE ACTIVITIES

AU101144 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1100 GMT 10 Feb 87

[Text] A meeting of the chairmanship of the Committee for State and People's Control and the leadership of the Bulgarian Journalists' Union with representatives of the capital's media has ended in Sofia.

At the meeting Georgi Georgiev, chairman of the Committee for State and People's Control, outlined the main directions in the activity of the control organs under the conditions of the new changes in economic activity and the new Labor Code. He stressed the place and participation of the national control system and of all its sections in the organizational and structural reorganization of the national economy.

The need was emphasized at the meeting for even stronger social and professional commitment on the part of Bulgarian journalists in reflecting the work of control organs and for wider publicity [glasnost] of the struggle against negative manifestations and lawbreakers.

CHARTER 77 ISSUES INTERNATIONAL APPEAL

AU101441 Paris AFP in English 1436 GMT 10 Feb 87

[Text] Prague, Feb 10 (AFP) -- The Charter 77 human rights group Tuesday issued an international appeal on behalf of Petr Pospishal, in prison on charges of "subversive activities" against the Czechoslovak state.

Mr. Pospishal, 26, a former print worker, militant Catholic and Charter 77 activist, was arrested on January 22 at Brno in south Moravia and charged with subversion on February 3, according to a statement released by the Committee for the Defence of Persons Unjustly Persecuted (VONS).

According to VONS, he is accused of having links with the banned independent Polish trade union Solidarity and is said to have distributed anti-government material, some of which came from Polish dissidents.

VONS said his indictment was "an attack on VONS and Charter 77 and could result in a more widescale repression of members of the opposition movement in Czechoslovakia".

It appealed to all churches, trade unions, political parties and international human rights organisations, including Solidarity and other militant groups in the Eastern bloc, to intervene.

Elsewhere dissident playwright Vaclav Havel, a founder member of Charter 77, announced that he had been personally presented with the 1986 Erasmus Foundation Prize at a dinner in Prague hosted by the Dutch ambassador at his residence.

Mr. Havel did not attend the official presentation ceremony in the Netherlands because he was afraid that if he obtained an exit visa, he would not be allowed to return.

The chairman and two members of the Erasmus Prize committee had been refused visas by the Czech authorities to come to Prague, he said.

SHEVARDNADZE VISIT PROMPTS POSITIVE COMMENTS

Provides 'Inspiration'

LD071408 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 2230 GMT 6 Feb 87

[Vaclav Kvasnicka commentary]

[Text] We now present our regular commentary of the week, in which editor Vaclav Kvasnicka reviews the talks held by Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze in Prague:

Anyone who was expecting a sensation from this visit has been disappointed. On the other hand, those who looked to these talks for inspiration in the further development of Czechoslovak-Soviet relations and the consolidation of socialism and international security can be satisfied.

This brief observation is all the more topical because Eduard Shevardnadze's visit to Prague took place immediately after the January session of the CPSU Central Committee, in an atmosphere of great attention elicited among Czechoslovak citizens by that event. It has become a tradition for socialist Czechoslovakia to always draw on the rich experience of the Soviet people, and on the experience of the CPSU. That is why Czechoslovakia is now turning even more attentively to the Soviet Union, and why it was certainly no mere coincidence that Gustav Husak, the highest Czechoslovak representative, stressed in his talks with the Soviet foreign minister that Czechoslovakia would apply the findings of the January session of the CPSU Central Committee to conditions in Czechoslovakia.

A second, and no less significant feature, of Eduard Shevardnadze's talks in Prague was the international atmosphere in which they took place, an atmosphere which, unfortunately, is not good. However, both the Soviet foreign minister's talks in Prague and Mikhail Gorbachev's meeting in Moscow with the important figures from U.S. public and political life highlighted their patience, good will, foresight and good sense in seeking positive ways out of the current complex situation.

How was this demonstration in Eduard Shevardnadze's talks in Prague? Above all by the jointly-voiced Czechoslovak-Soviet emphasis on the issue of European security. The Soviet guest expressed the Soviet Union's total support for the joint initiatives by the SED, the West German Social Democrats and the CPCZ to establish chemical- and nuclear-weapons-free zones in Europe. After all, it is high time that specific measures were put forth to guarantee that no accidental unpleasantness occurs on the border between the two military and political groupings. In this connection, we also cannot fail to notice the part of the joint Czechoslovak-Soviet communique which stresses that the package of Soviet measures concerning nuclear and space weapons paves the way for the elimination of the U.S. and Soviet medium-range missiles in Europe, because if the U.S. missiles in Europe were scrapped, the reasons that led to the deployment of the Soviet enhanced-range operational-tactical missiles in Czechoslovakia and the CDR would simultaneously cease to exist.

At the same time, the topicality was stressed of last year's Warsaw Pact proposals for radical cuts in conventional weapons in Europe, virtually from the Atlantic to the Urals. What is more -- and this is particularly significant from the point of view of confidence-building -- these steps could lead to the conclusion of a treaty renouncing the use of force between the Warsaw Pact and NATO states, and to direct contacts between the highest military representatives of both groupings in Europe. At a time when we are expecting a positive outcome from the Vienna follow-up meeting to the Helsinki conference, these initiatives take on a completely new dimension. If they were implemented, a positive change of direction could ensue. It is the fact that the Soviet leadership, even in the situation which has been heightened by Washington's militarist policy and which is reflected in the latest U.S. nuclear explosion, has not lost the patience to engage in dialogue with the United States, nor has it lost the hope that in the end, it will finally succeed in getting to the stage of reaching a disarmament agreement with the United States.

Eduard Shevardnadze's visit to Prague therefore not only strengthened Czechoslovak-Soviet relations and benefitted socialism, but also confirmed the socialist countries' good will to continue to work for strengthening international security.

Occasions Reflection

AU081753 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Feb 87 p 6

[Article by Ivan Broz and Emil Keblusek: "Topical Czechoslovak-Soviet Relations"]

[Text] The official and friendly visit of Eduard Shevardnadze, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR minister of foreign affairs, to Czechoslovakia -- which begins today -- certainly provides us with a suitable opportunity for briefly pondering the topical aspects of Czechoslovak-Soviet relations.

The purposeful consolidation of friendship, permanent alliance, and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union is the foundation stone of Czechoslovakia foreign policy. The Soviet Union represents the unwavering guarantee of the free existence of the Czechs and Slovaks, of our independence and of our socialist road. The economic cooperation with the USSR is not only an irreplaceable element of the vital certainties of the stable development of our national economy; it is also the galvanizing factor of its modernization and restructuring. The revolutionary rebuilding of Soviet society, the deep process of its democratization, and the development of the people's self-administration in the interests of accelerating socioeconomic development -- this specific expression of the new political thinking stimulated by the 27th CPSU Congress -- all acts as a powerful source of inspiration for the activity of our own party and our working people in resolving similar tasks under our specific conditions.

This truly magnificent program of political and socioeconomic strategy, together with the extremely courageous steps in the struggle for keeping our civilization alive, woke our people's sincere admiration and sympathies for the Soviet Union. These facts are directly reflected in the level, depth, and comprehensiveness of mutual Czechoslovak-Soviet relations. The CPCZ and CPSU and their Central Committees are collaborating very closely; and contacts in all spheres are born from this collaboration, which consistently respects the principles of socialist internationalism, of equal rights and independence, but also of joint responsibility for the fate of socialism, peace, and human civilization.

In the course of less than 2 years, Comrades Gustav Husak and Mikhail Gorbachev have met eight times. Regular contacts are maintained by other members of the leaderships of both parties, and of the CPCZ's and CPSU's regional and district committees. New forms of cooperation are being developed between the top legislative agencies, between the Federal Assembly and the USSR's Supreme Soviet, and also among the lines of the governments of both countries; they ensure the specific implementation of the agreed upon bilateral and multilateral commitments. The cooperation of social organizations -- from trade union and youth organizations up to friendship societies -- are being filled with qualitatively new content.

The systematic collaboration of the ministries of foreign affairs is contributing toward ensuring close collaboration not only in the international sphere, but also in the immediate coordination of tasks in the development of bilateral relations. Likewise, ministerial consultations in a number of spheres and on various levels represent a significant tool in the flexible and efficient cooperation of the two ministerial branches. Generally it can be said that the style of the dialogue changes simultaneously with the growing dynamics of the dialogue. The principle "less protocol and formality, more specifics and efficiency" is increasingly beginning to assert itself.

Economic and scientific-technical cooperation are guided by the conclusions reached at the working meeting of the top representatives of the fraternal parties of the CEMA member-states in November [1986] in Moscow, and by the two countries' Program of Long-Term economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation for the Period Up to the Year 2000. Currently, the two countries are devoting great attention to the expansion of cooperation between CSSR and USSR associations and enterprises within the framework of direct production and scientific-technical relations; this includes setting up joint enteprises and organizations. For this purpose, the heads of the two governments, L. Strougal and N. Ryzhkov, signed two basic documents last November in Bucharest. The total turnover of mutual goods deliveries in the period 1986-90 will amount to more than R73 billion, which is one-third more than in the years 1981-85. However, both sides are critically pointing out that far greater attention must be devoted to raising technical and qualitative standards, since they do not correspond to the more demanding criteria of the times in the case of some types of delivered machines and equipment.

It must be appreciated that cooperation in culture, education, science, the medical sector, physical education, and sports shows increasingly higher demands on the real results and efficiency achieved. At the same time, there is a search for new forms of cooperation that would correspond to the need for far more dynamic exchanges of the immense cultural riches of Czechoslovakia's and the USSR's peoples, while the forms which obviously represent hampering stereotypes are being overcome.

A vital part of Czechoslovak-Soviet relations is, of course, the uniform course of the two fraternal parties in the international arena, together with the other allies in the Warsaw Pact. We profess full allegiance to the program for liquidating nuclear and other kinds of weapons of mass destruction by the end of this century which was submitted by Mikhail Gorbachev on 15 January [1987]; it is a program of basic significance. We regard it as a practical example of how to cope dialectically with the new realities of the nuclear space age, an age with specific features which require new political thinking and new and innovative approaches. The program has justly become the starting point for the complex international peace and security system jointly adopted by the socialist countries (including Czechoslovakia) and elaborated as a set of guarantees based on political, military, economic, and humanitarian measures. The new method used was the one that marked the USSR's highly constructive and generous Reykjavik proposals on the solution of such burning issues as those of strategic arms, intermediate-range missiles, and antimissile systems. Cechoslovakia, too, has been resolutely promoting, always and everywhere, the view that immediate use must be made of the fact that the Soviet proposals submitted in Iceland's capital still remain valid; and that immediate negotiations must begin on all the measures for liquidating nuclear arms, from a total ban on their tests and up to the creation of zones and strips of land free of these arms.

These and also other key international issues will be discussed today at the Czechoslovak-Soviet talks, in the context of the current follow-up meeting of the CSCE signatory states in Vienna. The talks will also deal with the search for possibilities to jointly aid in peacefully and justly resolving situations in hotbeds of tension and conflict in the world.

SOVIET DEFENSE MINISTER PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT

Arrives in Prague

LD091011 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 0900 GMT 9 Feb 87

[Text] Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politubro and minister of defense, arrived on an official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia today. He is accompanied by Army General Aleksey Lizichev, chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy; Marshal of Aviation Aleksandr Yefimov, commander in chief of the Soviet Army Air Forces and deputy defense minister; General Vitaliy Shabanov, deputy minister of defense; and other military representatives.

The guests were welcomed at Ruzyne Airport in Prague by Army General Milan Vaclavik, Czechoslovak minister of national defense; Vladimir Blechta, head of a department of the CPCZ Central Committee; and other personalities.

The Soviet comrades were also welcomed by representatives of the commander in chief of the joint Armed Forces of Warsaw Pact member states attached to the Czechoslovak Ministry of National Defense; representatives of the central group of Soviet troops in Czechoslovakia, generals of the Czechoslovak People's Army, and other representatives.

Pays Tribute to Dead

LD091134 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1100 GMT 9 Feb

[Text] Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and minister of defense, who arrived on an official friendly visit in Czechoslovakia today, visited, together with his entourage, the national memorial on Zizka Hill in Prague. He laid a wreath by the unknown warrior's tomb.

The guests then paid tribute with flowers to the memory of Klement Gottwald, outstanding representative of CPCZ and the international communist movement. Sergey Sokolov also laid flowers in the Hall of the Soviet Army. Before leaving the national memorial he signed the visitor's book. Then the Soviet defense minister and the members of his entourage paid homage to the memory of Soviet soldiers killed during the liberation of Czechoslovakia at the central honorary cemetary of the Red Army at Prague-Olsany cemetery.

At these solemn ceremonies Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Sokolov was accompanied by Colonel Gerneral Miloslav Blahnik, chief of General Staff of the Czechoslovak People's Army and first deputy minister of national defense, and other officials.

Holds Talks With Vaclavik

LD091204 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 9 Feb 87

[Text] Army General Milan Vaclavik, minister of national defense, held talks in Prague today with Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Sokolov, USSR minister of defense.

The leading representatives of the two fraternal armies briefed each other on the present tasks connected with the implementation of conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress and the 27th CPSU Congress. They also exchanged views on the further deepening and improvement of cooperation between the two fraternal armies and the Warsaw Pact as an important factor ensuring peaceful conditions for the building of socialism. In addition, they expressed satisfaction with the successful development to date of Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation in the military sphere. The two ministers confirmed the efforts for the further all-round broadening and strengthening of the fraternal ties between the armed forces of the two countries and armies of the other Warsaw Pact member states.

Vladimir Blechta, director of a CPCZ Central Committee department, and other officials were present at the talks.

Discusses Peace With Husak

LD091551 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1500 GMT 9 Feb 87

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, president of the Republic, received at Prague Castle today Marshal Sergey Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and minister of defense of the USSR, who is paying an official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia, and Army General Aleksy Lizichev, chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy.

In a cordial, comradely conversation, Comrades Gustav Husak and Sergey Sokolov briefed each other on the tasks which the two coutries are tackling in implementing the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress and the 27th CPSU Congress. They also discussed the international military political situation and questions of cooperation between the Czechoslovak People's Army and the Soviet Army.

Sergey Sokolov briefed Gustav Husak on the great response with which communists and all the Soviet people welcome the results of the latest January session of the CPSU Central Committee. He stressed that restructuring will lead toward all-round transformations in the society and will also concern the questions of the defense of the country, construction and training of the Armed Forces. Gustav Husak stressed the exceptional significance of the January plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, not only for the USSR, but also for the development of socialism, the entire socialism system, for a qualitatively higher standard and efficiency of mutual relations in all spheres.

When assessing the international military political situation, the two representatives stressed that in the world of today, the race in the quantity and quality of arms and the attempts of strategic military preponderance cannot bring anyone political or military advantages. The path toward equal security for all lies in completely eliminating nuclear and other kinds of weapons of mass destruction, denouncing spreading the arms race into space, and limiting conventional weapons. They noted that Czechoslovakia and the USSR, together with the other socialist countries, are advocating such a complex program. Gustav Husak stressed that a practical guide for achieving these aims is represented by the peace initiatives, delivered by Mikhail Gorbachev, above all in his statement of 15 January of last year, as well as by the joint proposals of Warsaw Pact members states in Budapest, for a substantial reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons in Europe.

Only in this way, can radical improvement of international situation be secured and a safer environment for the peoples of Europe and the peoples of all the continents be created.

Gustav Husak and USSR Defense Minister Marshal Sergey Sokolov also stressed that in the current complicated international situation, particular significance is accorded to strengthening the unity and cohesion of the Warsaw Pact member states, safeguarding their security and peaceful development, and strengthening peace in Europe and in the world. They highly praised the cooperation of the armies of the two fraternal countries. The meeting was attended by Army General Milan Vaclavik, minister of national defense, and other representatives.

CSSR Toasts 'Sincere Friendship'

LD100005 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2030 GMT 9 Feb 87

[Excerpts] Army General Milan Vaclavik, CPCZ Central Committee member and minister of national defense, gave a gala dinner in Prague today in honor of Marshal Sergey Sokolov, candidate Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet defense minister. [passage omitted]

In his toast, Army General Milan Vaclavik stressed the indestructible Soviet-Czechoslovak friendship that is deeply and forever anchored in the awareness of our people and forms a firm basis of Czechoslovakia's foreign political orientation and is a guarantee of further all-round development of our socialist homeland. He also said that the conclusions of 17th party congress became, for the Czechoslovak People's Army, an impulse for a wide upsurge of activity and initiative in the effort to attain the set tasks of combat and political preparation, improving the standard of work in all spheres of the activity of the Army.

Marshal Sergey Sokolov said that the USSR and Czechoslovakia are traditionally linked by sincere friendship that is in full harmony with the interests of the Soviet and Czechoslovak people and the reinforcing of the two countries' defense ability. He said that one of the important conditions of successful development of the construction of socialism is to guarantee reliable peace. [passage omitted]

Visits South Moravian Region

LD101208 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 10 Feb 87

[Text] Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, who is on an official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia, visited the south Moravaian region today.

The guest and his entourage were welcomed at the Brno-Turany Airport by regional and city representatives of public and political life. The group was headed by Vladimir Herman, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and leading secretary of the regional party committee.

Addresses Military Students

LD101839 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 10 Feb 87

[Text] Marshal Sergey Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and minister of defense, who is in Czechoslovakia on official friendly visit, visited the high Military School of Ground Troops in Vyskov today. He took part in a meeting with the school members.

Army General Milan Vaclavik, CSSR minister of national defense, said at the meeting that the Czechoslovak People's Army approaches the fulfillment of all tasks set by the 17th CPCZ Congress with full responsibility. Those tasks were defined by last year's all-Army party aktiv. He emphasized that the members of our Army, under the leadership of the party and in close union with the Soviet Armed Forces and the other armies of the Warsaw Pact, will do their utmost to ensure Socialism's reliable protection and a peaceful life on our planet.

Sergey Sokolov spoke at the meeting about the tasks of 27th CPSU Congress, and the process of restructuring that will speed up the country's socioeconomic development. He paid special attention to the peace initiatives of the socialist countries and the proposals of the Warsaw Pact. He condemned the feverish rearming of the United States and stressed that as long as the threat of war exists, the Warsaw Pact member-states must reinforce their defense capability and improve the combat readiness of the armed forces.

Arrives in Bratislava

LD111015 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] Marshal Sergey Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and minister of defense, who is paying an official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia, arrived by air in Bratislava today. He was met by Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, and other representatives. Sergey Sokolov and his entourage then laid a wreath at the memorial at Slavin Cemetery to pay homage to the memory and heroism of the Soviet soldiers who gave their lives during the liberation of Czechoslovakia.

EDITORIAL DEPLORES SLOW ECONOMIC INTENSIFICATION

AU301354 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Jan 87 p 1

[Editorial: "Accelerating the Course of Scientific-Technical Development"]

[Text] At the present time, the acceleration of socioeconomic development can only be achieved by implementing such technological methods of production as are based on science and the realization of scientific knowledge in the production process. By mastering new kinds of energy and ways of handling them, by new automation, electronization, and robotization of production processes and of nonproduction activities, new kinds of materials and technologies based on progress in chemistry, biology, and other scientific branches, we will be able both to raise the production capability of society and to bring about profound changes in the content of human labor. [paragraph continues]

The qualification of our people, their status within the production process in particular and in social life, in general, will improve.

It is here, in this decisive area, that we are not fulfilling the 17th CPCZ Congress objectives. Compared with the congress resolutions, the process of intensifying the economy is lagging. Above all, we cannot be satisified with the results achieved by the scientific-research base and with the implementation of these results in production, as is pointed out by the Federal Statistical Office's report on the development of the national economy and the fulfillment of the CSSR's state plan in 1986.

The entire management and planning system must undoubtedly exert a far greater pressure, particularly on scientific-technical developments and the ultilization of its results. It is also undoubtedly true that the management agencies must evaluate the activity of economic production units and enterprises critically and that they must adopt consistent measures to put matters right.

Our basic and applied research potential is not small. More than 190,000 people are currently employed in this field, and the total expenditures planned for scientific and technical development in the Eighth 5-Year Plan amount to an average of more than Kcs20 billion annually. This year the expenditures out of state budgets will amount to Kcs8.6 billion, and expenditures out of the economic sphere's own resources to Kcs11.4 billion. This money will fully ensure the tasks of the state plan for developing science and technology, and also for developing other planned activities in science and research. The main thing is to make the best possible use of these means and to make sure that a creative spirit prevails in the scientific-research workplaces and that the work yields the highest possible effect.

Achieving better results in this sphere is by no means the concern of the executive and creative staff of the scientific-research base alone, however. The ministries, general managers' offices and, as the case may be, even the enterprises, must not passively wait for what science will create for them. They are expected to submit their requirements to the research institutions themselves. But at the moment, a number of these organizations are not very willing to accept the achievements of science and research. Practice is constantly providing us with new evidence that discoveries and inventions -- including those that guarantee highly efficient production -- are only being implemented with great difficulty.

The obstacles to a broader utilization of the results of scientific-technical development lie mainly in the economic mechanism. That is why the 17th congress charged us with improving the planning and management of the economy and with gradually restructuring this mechanism to support scientific-technical progress and the structural changes in our economy which are linked to it, and to assist the forging of rational and efficient links with the international division of labor.

The main condition for a more efficient utilization of our scientific-research base is the concentration of resources and the purposeful development of those scientific fields which can influence the structural transformations of our economy and the improvement of the technical and economic standards of our national economy.

In this connection, the Fourth CPCZ Central Committee Session reminded us of the possibility of interlinking our scientific-research effort to a far greater extent with that of the Soviet Union and other CEMA countries, and stressed the need to work out measures that would lead to an acceleration of scientific-technical development, provided there is a broad linkage with the international socialist division of labor.

This applies, above all, to engineering and electrical engineering industry, since they bear the responsibility for the technical equipment of other industrial branches and other branches of our national economy. However, we have to state, in this context, that it is particularly engineering and electrical engineering that belong to the sectors where they are most aware of the quality of production and in which only a small part of the total production shows high technical-economic standards.

An important prerequisite for raising the technical standards of our production base is an investment program that would produce a more efficient structure of production facilities and would make it possible to gradually modernize the production-technical base, in the manufacturing industry. This program also has to operate according to the well-known principle that production intensification enhances the share of modernization and restructuring at the cost of construction activity. In 1990, the percentage of machinery and equipment in overall investments will increase to 52 percent, compared with 42 percent in 1986.

Part of this approach is the need to limit or scrap, gradually but consistently, the inefficient and obsolete productions. At times, this will mean interfering even with traditional productions; but wherever there is no hope of raising them to a level comparable to the world standards, they must be discontinued. Of course, this is difficult, and also frought with conflict, but to continue obsolete productions would mean weakening or prolonging the transition to the intensification of production.

The program of accelerating the development of our society confronts the scientific-technical workplaces and all staff on all management levels with an increasingly urgent task, namely speeding up the introduction of science and technology into practice as envisaged by the CPCZ Central Committee at its Eighth Session in June 1983; its conclusions were fully affirmed by the 17th congress. These conclusions represent the long-term platform of our party's scientific-technical policy.

ECONOMIC RESULTS OF INDUSTRY MINISTRY EXAMINED

LD06115 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 2200 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Text] The federal government at its session evaluated the economic results achieved in 1986 in the sector of the Industry Ministry of the Czech SR where it was not possible to fulfill the decisive indicators of the stage plan. Despite the efforts of work collectives, the necessary factual, technical and organizational conditions and prerequisites for a transition to the qualitatively higher tasks of the Eighth 5-Year Plan were not created in the sector. The government agreed that the planned tasks of the Czech Industry Ministry for 1987 and for other years of the Eighth 5-Year Plan should be made more specific. At the same time, it demands that the sector, the economic production units, and enterprises of the Industry Ministry work out an operative and long-term program for exceeding the more precise plan and for the minimalization of the influence of the shortfall on the fulfilment of the overall 5-year plan.

The government discussed the fulfillment of the state goal program No 3, rationalization of the consumption of metals in the Eighth 5-Year Plan. It emerges from the control report put forward that the program savings of ferrous metals are secured to 96.5 percent and nonferrous metals to 98.1 percent. This does not correspond to the possibilities and needs of our economy.

So far, the sectors are not giving the necessary attention to fuel conservation, and they are not making full use of the ideas and suggestions from the social check on use of metals. For these, and other reasons, the reduction of the demand of the national economy for ferrous and nonferrous metals is not taking place at a rate corresponding to the degree of our industrial advancement, to results achieved in the world, and to the extent of reserves in this sector of the national economy. The federal government instructed the relevant ministers to adopt measures to increase savings of metals including actions aimed at speedier implementation of science and research and making use of the activity and initiative of the workers.

In connection with tasks in the financial area, the federal government discussed the report on the program of development and rationalization of the payment system of the people in the Eighth 5-Year Plan with an outlook to the year 2000. It states that the people's basic systems are so far largely cash payments, making use of the system of legal currency. Even when favorable prerequisites are created for the rationalization of the people's payments system, noncash payment forms are spreading slowly and comprise only 17 percent of the total payments. This does not correspond to the present and, in particular, future needs of society or to the situation in other industrially advanced countries. The present organization of payment systems is also connected with continually growing costs and demands on the people's free time. The federal government, therefore, approved measures for perfecting the present payments system and for faster implementation of new forms of noncash payments and charges making use of progressive technology including electronics in processing and transferring data. The spread of noncash payment by way of giro accounts, checks and credit cards will speed up the payments system. It will reduce expenditure on these operations and will save the citizens time which they spend today on cash payments by means of post offices and financial institutions.

Within the framework of international economic cooperation, the federal government concerned itself with the activity of the Czechoslovak-Mongolian enterprise Mongolczechoslovakmetal for cooperation between both countries in geological research work and mining of mineral raw materials in the People's Republic of Mongolia. In the period 1981-85, this joint enterprise created 550 tonnes of zinc concentrate and 171,000 tonnes of fluorite which were mainly used for the needs of Czechoslovak industry. The intention of the measures which were adopted by the government was the creation of favorable conditions for widening joint action in this area which will be taking a continually greater part in the development of overall economic and scientific and technical cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Mongolia.

In connection with the continuing cold weather, the federal government concerned itself with the overall situation in the national economy. It instructed sector ministers to adopt measures to continue the smooth supplies of coal, electricity and gas, vital raw materials and consumer goods, to the people.

ORGANIZATIONS CONDEMN U.S. NUCLEAR TEST

AU101109 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 5, 6, and 7 February and Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 7 February report statements made by various nongovernmental organizations, national and international, in condemnation of the U.S. nuclear test in Nevada on 3 February.

A 110-word report carried by RUDE PRAVO on 5 February on page 2, datelined Prague (CTK), entitled "Condemnation of Nuclear Explosion in the United States" states: "Members of the International Secretariat of the Christian Peace Conference, who come from 20 countries and who are currently in session in Prague, received with indignation the news of Tuesday's U.S. nuclear test in Nevada.

"They stated that this act expresses arrogant contempt for public opinion and at the same time casts doubt on the credibility of all the U.S. Administrations' declarations about its willingness to improve relations between West and East. It would be a unique contribution to international detente to join the Soviet Union's initiative and immediately and totally halt any and all nuclear experiments."

A 150-word report carried by RUDE PRAVO on 6 February on page 2, datelined Prague (CTK), entitled "Indignation Over Nevada Explosion" states: "The Presidium of the Federal Committee of the Pacem in Terris Association of Catholica Clergy in the CSSR heard with indignation at its Thursday [5 February] session in Prague that the United States has carried out a new nuclear explosion in the Nevada desert, despite the long-term Soviet moratorium and the hopes for a world free of nuclear wars that mankind had placed in the emulation of the moratorium. By this malicious act, the United States has opened a new phase in the arms race. We, Catholic clergymen, most resolutely condemn (together with all people of good will) such behavior, which threatens life on our planet and the existence of the biosphere in general. At the same time, we join those who demand that nuclear tests be halted and mankind's peaceful tomorrows become the desired reality, the declaration states. Attached to this report is another one, stating: "The latest American test nuclear explosion in Nevada was also condemned by the Czechoslovak Committee of the Movement of International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, which full backs the Soviet peace proposals in its declaration."

On 7 February RUDE PRAVO publishes on page 2 a 300-word report, datelined Prague (CTK) and entitled "Condemnation of American Nuclear Test." It quotes from an interview given to CTK by "American Professor Philiip Oke," representative of the Christian Peace Conference in the United Nations, on an unspecified date in Prague, where he was attending the session of the organization's International Secretariat. He is quoted as saying: "The realization of the American nuclear test on 3 February in Nevada is a tragedy both for the United States and the whole world. Should the Soviet Union again resume its nuclear tests, it will be morally entitled to do so and all responsibility for this will fall on the U.S. Administration." He allegedly claimed that U.S. public opinion would not forgive the Reagan administration for wasting the opportunity to cancel all nuclear tests jointly with the USSR provided by the USSR moratorium, that the Nevada test had served political, not military ends; that it was "a provocation against the Soviet Union, aimed at poisoning the international climate"; and that the U.S. failure to join the USSR's moratorium will increase the international U.S. isolation.

On 7 February PRAVDA publishes on page 2, in the "Brief Information" column, a 70-word CTK report entitled "Against the Nuclear Test." The report states: "The Council of Jewish Religious Communities in the Czech SR has expressed deep indignation over the unheard-of destructive act perpetrated on Tuesday by U.S. militarist circles when they carried out yet another nuclear test in Nevada, thus disrupting [narusili] the unilateral Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions in spite of the protests of the entire civilized world, including the governments of certain capitalist states."

PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION TO FINLAND BEGINS TALKS

LD102343 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1909 GMT 10 Feb 87

[Text] Helsinki, 10 Feb (ADN) -- Talks between leading parliamentarians of the SED and Finland's Social Democratic Party began in Helsinki today. They focused on international of reason is intended to serve.

The delegation of the SED group in the People's Chamber, led by group chairmen Erich Mueckenberger, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and of the Presidium of the People's Chamber, has been invited by the Social Democratic Party members in the Diet to pay a 5-day visit to Helsinki. The delegation was warmly welcomed on arrival at the airport by Pertti Paasio, chairman of the Diet group.

The parliamentarians noted that despite the different social systems of the two countries, voters' basic views on decisive contemporary issues are the same. The deputies must respond to them with constructive action. The deputies must respond to them with constructive action. The chairmen of the parliamentary groups stressed their satisfaction at the good relations between the two parties and parliamentary groups, which the visit would further and deepen.

This evening Pertti Paasio gave a dinner for the guests. Tomorrow the agenda includes a meeting in the Social Democratic Party executive building with leading representatives of the trade union federation SAK.

SED SENDS TELEGRAM TO FRELIMO ON ANNIVERSARY

AU090805 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Feb 87 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ND) -- The SED Central Committee sent the following telegram signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker to Joaquim Alberto Chissano, president of the Mozambique Liberation Front (Frelimo) Party:

Esteemed Comrade Joaquim Alberto Chissano:

On the occasion of the 10th founding anniversary of the Frelimo Party, I extend to you and all revolutionary and patriotic forces of your country most cordial militant greetings on behalf of the SED Central Committee and on my own behalf.

Under the leadership of the Frelimo Party, the Mozambican people have achieved important successes in building a new life and in defending their national independence and sovereignty. The most aggressive circles of imperialism have not ended their efforts to turn back the tide of history in southern Africa. The South African racist regime's policy of state terrorism, aggression, and destabilization toward its neighbors has proved to be not only an obstacle for developing sovereign African states but also an acute danger to world peace.

It pleases us that relations between our two parties are developing on the basis of common ideals and concurrent positions in response to the vital questions of mankind, particularly the struggle to preserve world peace.

The SED and the GDR people will in the future also stand reliably and in solidarity with the Frelimo Party and the Mozambican people. We take this opportunity to wish the Frelimo Party success in strengthening its ranks, for the implementation of the decisions of its fourth party congress, and in our joint struggle for peace and social progress.

Esteemed comrade president, please accept the expression of my respect and sincere affection.

With socialist greetings,
SED Central Committee
E. Honecker
general secretary

HONECKER CABLES JARUZELSKI ON MINING ACCIDENT

AU101118 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7-8 Feb 87 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, addressed the following telegram to Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committe and chairman of the PPR State Council:

Distinguished Comrade Jaruzelski,

The report on the tragic accident in the Myslowice mine has deeply affected us. On behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, and the GDR people, I convey to you and to the relatives of the victims of the accident heartfelt condolences and profound sympathies.

Erich Honecker
General secretary of the SED Central Committee and
chairman of the GDR State Council

WEIZ, USSR'S DYUMAYEV DISCUSS CEMA PROGRAM

AU091530 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Feb 87 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ADN) -- Herbert Weiz, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and minister for science and technology, and Kirill Dyumayev, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, ended 2-day talks in Berlin on Thursday [5 February]. The exchange of views centered on the further implementation of the CEMA Comprehensive Program for Scientific and Technical Progress Through the Year 2000.

The interlocutors stated that in the first year after adopting the comprehensive program, important results in the development and application of key technologies have been achieved in the GDR and USSR. They discussed further steps toward fulfilling the tasks extending the two countries' cooperation in the fields of science and technology, as agreed upon by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

MINISTER HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE ON FOREIGN TRADE

LD101257 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 10 Feb 87

[Text] Foreign Trade Minister Peter Veress has held a news conference, attended by [reporter] Henrik Havas, on last year's foreign trade results and this year's tasks.

[Havas] The foreign trade minister began with facts that we already know. Last year the goals of the people's economic plan were only partly attained. As a consequence, foreign trade could only partly fulfill its tasks, Peter Veress said.

Although exports have grown in the socialist market, the turnover has been smaller than planned. Instead of the planned surplus on the capitalist markets a substantial deficit of around $400 million was registered at the end of 1986.

The minister listed all the causes: First, lack of performance in the economy; over-consumption nearly everywhere; deterioration in the terms of trade in the external markets; and unfavorable currency fluctuations in the money markets. Peter Veress said specifically that Hungarian exports to the developing countries have declined dramatically, primarily as a result of the lack of a solvent demand.

Peter Veress said that very often we have sold to the socialist markets a significant portion of products manufactured on machinery obtained from the capitalist countries, made with components bought for dollars. At the same time we could achieve only low prices with the products containing a high proportion of raw materials and energy obtained form the socialist countries.

The minister also spoke about the excessive growth of imports. He mentioned that the imports of consumer industrial goods have grown by 15 percent, and added that we were forced last year to pay twice the sum paid earlier for coffee, $127 million altogether.

Speaking about the 1987 plan, Peter Veress said that the volume of exports will have to be increased by 4 percent; this will entail an increase of 3 percent in the ruble-markets and 5 percent in the convertible currency markets.

Priority should be given to the dynamic growth of exports in the processing industry. The value of ruble-accounted exports should increase by R200 million and that of convertible currency exports should increase by at least $250 million.

The foreign trade minister spoke specifically about international relations. As regards the Common Market, he said that [Deputy Prime Minister] Jozsef Marjai is currently holding talks about improving ties, and there is a good chance of an agreement being reached this year on the development of Hungary's ties with the Common Market countries.

As for CEMA, 14 committees are feverishly at work on reforming the economic organization of the socialist countries -- CEMA. We Hungarians are mainly interested in the development of financial and trade relations.

Gives 1986 Trade Figures

LD101944 Budapest MTI in English 1655 GMT 10 Feb 87

[Text] Budapest, February 10 (MTI) -- Last year the volume of export dropped by 2 per cent, while import increased 2.5 per cent on 1985, it was announced by Peter Veress, minister of foreign trade, at a Tuesday press conference in Budapest. Rouble-accounting traffic was in balance, while the hard-currency balance showed a 401 million dollar deficit. The minister mentioned among the causes of the import surplus, insufficient economic performance, higher than planned domestic consumption, deteriorating terms of trade, falling dollar rates, and inadequate market research abroad. This year's plans envisage a 2-3 per cent increase in rouble exports and a 4 per cent rise in imports. Sales to hard-currency markets are scheduled to grow by close to 5 per cent, and purchases are to fall by 7 per cent.

Last year's sales to rouble zones remained stable. The export of meat, grain and fruit increased, as did the sale of products of higher than average technical standard (vehicle bodywork and instruments), and prices generally reflected the extra technological input. Export of certain machines, plant protectives and furniture, however, showed a decline. Imports went up by 4 per cent against the previous year. The number of cars purchased from socialist countries increased by 20,000, refrigerators by 26,000 and washing machines by 27,000. The minister stressed that the agreements with the Soviet Union, Hungary's most important trading partner, were met on a higher level by both sides. The Soviet partner supplied important base materials as scheduled, and energy sources, which make up more than half of the total, increased at a faster than average pace. Other European socialist countries generally met their raw material supply commitments. Peter Veress said that higher turnover is hindered by the failure of certain partners to offer the necessary commodities in exchange for Hungarian export items.

The quantity of exports to countries accounting in convertible currency, fell by 4 per cent, while imports rose by 1 per cent. The deficit was partly due to deteriorating terms of trade -- over the past two years the prices of oil products sold by Hungary have fallen by 40-60 per cent, there has been a drop in grain, meat and sunflower oil prices, whereas import prices have risen. A further loss is that from exchange rates, as 48 per cent of exports and 30 per cent of imports are settled in dollars.

Implementation of Hungarian investment projects was promoted by a nearly 10 per cent increase in machinery import from hard-currency markets, and the 100 million dollar rise in part purchases served the renewal of obsolete machine stocks. The import of manufactured consumer goods, mainly from China, went up by a substantial 14 per cent.

Last year the value of Hungarian dollar exports to advanced capitalist countries rose by 10 per cent, and to China by almost 50 per cent. Sales to developing countries, primarily Iraq, Libya, Iran and Algeria, fell 21 per cent (260 million dollars) short of the 1985 level. Peter Veress pointed out that slow progress is being made in the updating of technologies and products.

The foreign trade minister said that current price negotiations with the socialist countries hold out more favourable terms of trade for Hungary this year, but it will take great effort to restore the hard-currency balance. The aim is to increase exports by 250-300 million dollars and to reduce imports by about 280 million. Negotiations are in progress with the EEC countries, which account for a third of Hungary's foreign trade turnover, on the abolition of quantitative restrictions in the foreseeable future, on the reduction of disadvantageous customs tariffs, and on the improvement of the terms of farm and food exports.

Hungary takes a stand against U.S. measures impeding high-technology exports and the growing protectionist tendencies. New markets are being sought in southern Europe, advanced overseas countries, southeast Asia and South America.

Greater importance is to be given to the involvement of working capital. At present there are more than 70 Hungarian-based joint ventures, of which 23 were set up in 1986, and the formation of an additional 100 is under negotiation. The equity of future ventures is estimated to be worth 15,700 million forints, including 50 per cent (140 million dollars) foreign capital.

MAROTHY ADDRESSES AGRICULTURAL BOOK FAIR

LD061440 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 6 Feb 87

[Text] The 30th Agricultural Book Month begins today. The festive opening was held this morning at the University of Veterinary Science. Our reporter is Eva Denes:

[Denes] Books cannot teach us how to manage but without books we cannot manage well. This sentence was spoken 30 years ago at the opening of the first Agricultural Book Month, said Ference Erperi. These words, still true today, were quoted at today's opening by Laszlo Marothy, MSZMP Politburo member, deputy premier, and chairman of the National Planning Office, who after this recollection spoke with appreciation about the Agricultural Book Publishers, which in the last 10 years tripled the number of books printed. The books are beautiful, full of content, even on the international scale, and they provide knowledge that can help to solve the problems of agrarian economy. Much can be done in this regard by the experts who graduate from the University of Veterinary Science, now celebrating its 200th jubilee and hosting the opening of this book week, as well as the scientist-teachers who have gained international renown for Hungarian veterinary science.

Laszlo Marothy said the results of our agricultural work have also gained recognition and respect all over the world. In recent years, however, the problems of agrarian economy have become more severe. As to what changes are necessary for development, Laszlo Marothy said the following:

[Begin Marothy recording] If we were to give up grain and meat production then we could not make up for the shortfall in export revenue, either within the area of food production or outside it. The agricultural macro-structure's relative permanence does not mean that certain individual plant or cooperative structures are entirely static. The freeing of reserves in this is helped, for example, by big objectives such as the government program relating to the backward regions, or the government's January measure whereby the indebted but developable large agricultural plants are assured of central assistance in order to guarantee structural transformation which will lead to lasting success.

I would like to mention agrarian foreign trade as another point. The correct solution would be further development with a trend toward the assertion of joint risk-taking with interest from producers, and processing and marketing workers.

I would also like to mention as the third point that only some of our crop production yields, albeit those of the leading branches, can be considered as worthy of recognition on an international scale. The chief efficiency indices of livestock breeding have not improved either and that is why we consider an essential issue to be, among other things, the measures to improve the personal interest introduced in this field this year. [end recording]

TU CENTRAL COUNCIL APPROVES 1987 WORK PROGRAM

LD061618 Budapest MTI in English 1458 GMT 6 Feb 87

[Text] Budapest, February 6 (MTI) -- The 1987 work programme of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions (SZOT) has been approved. At its session Friday, SZOT evaluated the work so far and stated that implementation of the resolution of the 25th Trade Union Congress has begun in the appropriate direction, the trade unions are progressing as designated by the 13th party congress, and are realizing their tasks by safeguarding and representing the interests of the workers.

The trade union movement assists the implementation of national economic plans on a national level, and through its local and work-place organizations. It contributed to streamlining economic management, the system of regulators, and to developing the living conditions, wages and social-welfare situation of the workers. Last year it was necessary to introduce strict measures in several areas. The trade unions acknowledged the measures, as it is their conviction that the inevitable steps will be a way out of difficulties. At the same time they follow and analyze responsibly the reception of the measures among the workers, and make efforts to ease tensions at work-places on local and national level.

The tasks this year continue to focus on implementing the resolution of the Trade Union Congress. The November resolution of major importance of the HSWP Central Committee, and the decisions and documents of the subsequent SZOT session provide guidelines.

The main task is the many-sided assistance of economy. Today it is the vital issue of the nation, and the most important interest safeguarding task affecting the workers. Taking this into consideration, the trade unions continue to support the safeguarding of the work-time basis, and consider it necessary to increase respect for work realized in regular worktime, and for this to be the basis of the secure livelihood of the workers. The sometimes contradictory requirements of economic efficiency and employment security have to be enforced in the course of regrouping manpower, and the required investment, labour and educational conditions to be established in a planned way.

In close coordination with economic results, SZOT follows the development of the wages and income situation of the workers, and the consistent development of differentiated waging according to work.

The Central Council of the Hungarian Trade Unions has called on the trade union organizations to assist the labour emulation drives emerging for the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. SZOT plans to summon the national conference of socialist brigade leaders, probably in the second half of the year.

The council session approved a resolution on further developing the cadre activity of trade unions. The resolution [brought] out that one of the fundamental conditions of the continuous renewal of the movement is to improve the preparedness of the officials, and to strengthen cadre staff. SZOT will continue to encourage the election of talented mutual workers and young experts to all levels of the movement. In the interest of developing the democratism of cadre work, the council considers it necessary that leaders in certain positions should only fulfill the same function for two terms. When filling positions through appointment, the tender system and the system of commissions for the determined period of time should be further extended.

CURRENT INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT TASKS REPORTED

AU090925 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 4 Feb 87 p 1

[MTI report: "Modern Sectors in the Forefront -- News Conference on the Current Year's Tasks in Industry"]

[Text] According to plans, industry will increase its production this year by 2 percent, its socialist exports by 3 percent, and its convertible currency exports -- in addition to making up for the losses of last year -- by 4-6 percent. The proportion of processed goods that require greater intellectual work will increase both in production and marketing. All this was announced at the news conference, held in the Ministry of Industry on 3 February, which dealt with current tasks in industry and the beginning of the new year.

According to this news conference, production of electronic products, vacuum technology and robot technology products, machine tools, road vehicles, pharmaceutical products and pesticides, certain plastic and rubber industrial products, fashion clothing products, and furniture will develop faster than average this year and in the coming years.

The most important task facing the industrial enterprises in 1987 is to increase their income-producing capacity and to contribute more to the improvement of the foreign economic balance. Referring to the results achieved in this respect in 1986, Endre Keri, head of the Planning Department, said, among other things, that the enterprises under the supervision of the ministry increased their total profits by 10 percent in 1986. According to preliminary data, 10 to 12 large-scale enterprises and some small units and industrial cooperatives ended the year with a loss. The majority of loss-making enterprises were found mainly in coal mining and ferrous metallurgy, but such loss-making enterprises were also to be found in the machine and chemical industries, as well as in light industry.

An improvement in income-producing capacity can be achieved only if the enterprises become more cost-conscious and increase their performance. Until now, regulations enabled the enterprises to achieve disproportionately high results with a slight increase in performance.

As for the current plans of some industrial sectors, the domestic coal mining industry will produce 23.3 million metric tons of coal this year, mineral oil production will reach 1.9 million tons and natural gas production will reach 7 billion cubic meters. Electrical energy production will exceed that of last year by 3.9 percent. Thus, there will be an adequate supply of energy for industrial production and the supply of the population. Metallurgy will increase production by 2 percent; within this, crude iron production will remain at the current level, steel and rolled goods production will decrease by 2-3 percent, but there will be an increase in the production of more valuable compound steel and secondary and tertiary products. The processing industrial branches stipulated a general production increase of 3 percent.

The ministry will evaluate the enterprises' plans in the coming weeks. According to experience, the desired production increase is also generally stipulated in the enterprise plans but they plan a much smaller convertible currency export than is necessary and possible.

It was also mentioned at the news conference that the beginning of the year did not go smoothly. The hard frost and snow storms in January forced many factories to halt production, causing a production loss of some 3 billion forints in industry. This is equivalent to 0.3-0.5 percent of the overall annual production. [paragraph continues]

Programs were prepared everywhere to make up for the losses, and the majority of the enterprises will make up for their losses by the first quarter of the year, the rest of the enterprises will make up for theirs by the end of the first half of the year -- all this in spite of the fact that considerable extra expenses are involved in organizing additional shifts.

COOPERATION BETWEEN INDUSTRY, FINANCE DISCUSSED

AU091711 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 5 Feb 87 p 3

[Article by Katalin Bossanyi: "Thinking Together -- Cooperation Between the Industrial and Finance Ministries"]

[Text] Industry versus regulations -- in past years they have been confronting one another like two neighboring castles. In the world of enterprises, the obvious contradictions and confusions in financial regulations were often presented as the causes of all ills, and the enterprises boldly refrained from mobilizing the reserves that existed in more thoroughly considered development projects and in more enterprising management. On the part of the financial management, however, concern was often voiced and formulated almost as an accusation: If structural change in industry is so slow, profitability is so low, and the enterprises are so insensitive to expenses, then the budget too can do nothing else but turn the screw on the tax press from time to time. There is much truth in both arguments -- although the dilemma slightly resembles the chicken-egg debate -- but the people involved avoid analyzing whether the steps taken by industrial management and the financial regulations leave enough scope for efficiently managing enterprises to maneuver, and whether there is interest at all in implementing more selective development projects.

Demand for Dialogue [subhead]

It is worth mentioning all this beforehand because it seems that the current practice of accusing one another is now being replaced by a period of joint thinking, at least that is what transpired during the recently held session of the Industrial Policy Council. At its recent session this advisory body -- whose activity, in addition to organs that represent and harmonize interests and the heads of the Chamber of Commerce and the National Federation of Artisan Cooperatives, also involves well-known scientists, researchers, and enterprise managers -- discussed the economic-regulation preconditions for more selective industrial development in the Seventh 5-Year Plan period. The main guest at the consultation was Finance Minister Peter Medgyessy.

Industry Minister Laszlo Kapolyi submitted the analysis prepared by Acting Chairman Bela Csikos Nagy -- an analysis that dealt with the subject matter in detail and also provided proposals for the direction of development -- and it was also Laszlo Kapolyi who led the debate.

In his introduction, Kapolyi stressed that the industrial policy and the financial policy were two elements of the same economic policy, elements that complement each other and which naturally have different viewpoints. Bringing the various efforts closer to each other requires joint thinking, shop work, and dialogue rather than confrontation. The current material for debate was worked out by making sure that, in addition to the critical analysis, the proposals to modify the regulations that are aimed at more efficient industrial activity and more selective industrial development are adjusted to the reform steps planned by the economic management. In some places, however, the need for solutions is more pressing, and therefore the introduction of intermediate incentives is urged in these places, while other places consider it necessary to institute changes that differ from the central concepts.

The most painful problem currently facing industry is the exaggerated state of budget centralization, a situation that also leads to inactivity and loss of self-confidence in industrial sectors operating really efficiently that are capable of more dynamic development and play the role of leading industrial sectors. The planned tax reform might bring a solution in the long run, but the experts think that we should not let the current year be lost either. Therefore, the experts proposed that enterprises that are more profitable than the average and which are expanding their profitable exports should be eligible for the differentiated reimbursement of profit tax. The material in the debate lists in detail the technical development benefits and incentives adjusted to preferences and normative regulation that are needed for the acceleration of the planned structural change -- and all this from an industrial point of view. Among the proposals we find the joint handling of fixed assets and of investment funds, the introduction of more rational stock management, the widening of the competitive price system, and an improvement in the export incentives on both socialist and capitalist markets. The possibilities for a more rational utilization of imports were analyzed separately -- the introduction of the competition system was also prcposed here. Proposals also dealt with the advantages that could be gained through various transactions involving exchange of goods and barter, and the establishment of joint venture forms and commercial firms that would create a better joint interest on the party of industry and foreign trade.

In Accordance With the Reform [subhead]

In the course of the debate, the members of the Industrial Policy Council took a stand in favor of realizing a more market-oriented and therefore more selective industrial policy, stressing that all this needs, among other things, an acceleration of the flow of capital, wider use of business with bonds, the establishment of share companies and mixed enterprises, and the creation of a long-term interest in property. In other words: The members were thinking in quite a "reform-oriented" way. More than that, it seemed that they were even ahead of the current phase of modernization of the management system with regard to certain questions of strengthening market processes and competition.

Finance Minister Peter Medgyessy began his address by stating that he was striving for correct partner relations with every industrial enterprise and, therefore, in the future wishes financial management to rely more on the opinions, experiences, and forecasts of the enterprises. This kind of approach was understandably welcomed by the audience. The finance minister pointed out that he agreed with the bulk of the criticism voiced in the industrial analysis and that he could also agree with the main proposals aimed at developing and renewing relations. In his view, in the course of the year the financial system tried for better or worse to serve the needs of the economic policy, but in the meantime a lot of foreign elements were unwillingly added to this system, and so today its operational capacity has almost become questionable.

The application of the multitude of taxes is the best example of this situation. We saw that the scope and size of taxes increased from year to year but, since the enterprises did not react to the consequences of this increase, subsidies also increased, and these in turn caused further tax increases during the following year. This "vicious circle" also means that in this way capital was withdrawn from efficiently managed enterprises in order to support the poorly managed ones. All this led to conservation of the production system.

Changes Already To Come This Year [subhead]

As for the essence of development, there is a need for fundamental changes in the financial system, changes that cannot be limited to the introduction of the two new taxes (value added tax and personal income tax), because the changes will radically affect both the price system and the wage regulations. [paragraph continues]

The finance minister drew the attention of the Industrial Policy Council to the fact that value added tax would perform a tough selection according to efficiency and profitability. According to preliminary calculations, competitive branches of the processing industry might end up in a more advantageous situation than hitherto, but it is, however, too early to tell exactly how many economic units and what economic circle will be affected more unfavorably by the new system. The minister also mentioned the fact that the new tax system, aimed at facilitating more efficient capital investment and a more selective industrial policy, can be operational only under real market conditions. Therefore, the experts wish to strengthen the effects of competition through a multitude of financial policy means, and will not forget organizational and import factors, either.

The minister mentioned that -- supporting the industrial proposals -- where possible, the necessary changes should already be carried out in the course of the current year. Such changes can be the reimbursement of a differentiated tax, easing the obligation to replenish working capital, and the new type of incentives provided for enterprises developing dynamically. At the same time, the minister asked the members present to support the modernization of finanacial management, saying that, if they can agree on the direction in which to advance, they should not balk at the sight of tougher income differentiation and a more selective policy of development and curbing.

And -- the main thing -- under pressure from various interest groups and the influence of old habits, they should not allow the process of financial reform to stop and return to the current situation, which is favorable mostly for those who like to swim in tepid waters.

Listening to the minister's thought-provoking words and the subsequent critical and self-critical opinion of the leaders of large-scale enterprises, I wondered why this desirable front of industrial and financial unity had not been achieved in the past? What were the reasons behind the occasional confrontation between these two professional management areas that play a determining role in the implementation of the economic policy?

We know that the many cases of open or hidden contradictions not only slowed down the process of decision preparation -- for example, in the case of organizational debates, or the case of settling the affairs of enterprises in a difficult situation -- they also weakened the uniform concept that is indispensable in management activity. However, these tensions cannot be limited to a certain person or attributed to the capacity of professional or branch interests to assert themselves. The weaknesses of our economic management are clearly behind these phenomena. One can see that competition effects that are asserted only in a limited way, forced restrictive measures, and delays in implementing various measures taken in the course of the reform process, naturally confront the interests of the production sector -- and not only in industry -- and the financial bodies that wish to handle these processes through regulatory means and measures.

Real Scope for Maneuver [subhead]

The unfavorable process mentioned by the finance minister at the session of the Industrial Policy Council is simultaneously a cause and an effect. The forced pumping of incomes from better enterprises to weaker ones in order to support them has reduced profitability and hinders structural change. However, the aging of the production structure and a decrease in market adjustment capacity leads to further income regrouping. Since we did not face these unfavorable tendencies in time and did not draw the necessary practical conclusions in time, the entire economy's capacity to produce income decreased as a result. This is also well reflected in the decreased industrial performance of 1985-86. [paragraph continued]

In such a situation, then, it is of course the bargaining position and not market or industrial policy considerations that determine who will benefit after all. And this bargaining still affects investments and credits, as well as the regulators and their price, wage, incentive, and support elements.

From all these it is obvious -- and this is the alpha and omega of our economic reform -- that an industrial policy that is really based on selective development, and structural change that encourages development of the leading sectors can be real partners only by using a regulation system based on firm market and financial pillars. Only this can create the real scope for maneuver and the system of conditions necessary for a quick structural change and a more flexible and enterprising attitude in industrial enterprises. Concerning this need, the new selective industrial policy concept -- a concept still under formation and whose details are being cleared -- and the radical reform of the financial system stand on the same basis and have a common denominator. If, in the course of further reforming the management system, we take the remaining steps more firmly and in a more coordinated way than hitherto, presumably the budding industrial-financial dialogue will not be stuck at common thought, but will become joint action.

HISTORIAN EXAMINES PARIS TREATY ON ANNIVERSARY

AU110916 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP SUIPPLEMENT in Hungarian 7 Feb 87 p 5

[Interview with University Professor Sandor Balogh, chairman of the Hungarian Historical Association, by correspondent Margit Foldes: "The Prospects of Peace" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] On 10 February 1947 -- 40 years ago -- the representatives of the Allied Powers and Hungary signed the peace treaty that marked the formal and of World War II. Measured from a historical perspective, the 40 years that have passed are not a long time, but Hungarians -- and primarily the new generation that has grown up since, and which makes up the majority of our society today -- do not know well enough the circumstances surrounding the creation of this treaty nor the treaty's articles, which have played a determining and fateful role to this very day. The anniversary of this treaty gives us the opportunity to recall the events surrounding the signing with one of the greatest authorities in the subject, University Professor Sandor Balogh, chairman of the Hungarian Historical Association. [passage omitted on the preparatory consultations prior to the Paris peace conference and the peace program worked out by the then coalition government]

[Foldes] What did the Hungarian draft program contain, specifically?

[Balogh] Let us first mention the territorial issues! The program did not lay territorial claims to Yugoslavia. It also took an essentially similar position toward the CSSR, with the stipulation that, as long as the CSSR Government guarantees the human and civil rights of the Hungarian population living on its territory, the Hungarian Government will not make territorial claims. The situation was more complicated in the case of Romania. The Romanian cease-fire agreement stipulated that "Transylvania, or its greater part" would belong to Romania. As a result, the smaller part of this territory was subject to debate, opening a possibility for Hungary. The coalition government -- with the agreement of the Independent Smallholders' Party and the Hungarian Communist Party -- placed a claim on 22,000 square km of territory directly along the Hungarian border.

This indeed represented only the smaller part of Transylvania, about 20 percent of its entire territory, because historical Transylvania -- including the lowland areas -- is 102,000 square km with a Hungarian population of 1,664,000, according to the census of 1910. (At the same time, the Romanian population of Hungary in 1910 stood at 2,948,186.)

[Foldes] The above-mentioned border adjustment, however, would have gone in a north-south direction, whereas the distribution of nationalities goes east-west, and so this adjustment would have left a considerable number of Hungarians in Romania, primarily in Szekelyfold, while Romanian nationals would have been transferred to Hungary.

[Balogh] Yes, this is indeed so, but this "distribution" of national minorities between the two countries could be a guarantee that both sides would respect the human, civil, and national rights of the minorities living on each other's territory. Not to mention that, if its request had been fulfilled, the Hungarian Government would have been willing in the final analysis to accept the entire Hungarian population of Transylvania. [passage omitted on the economic aspects of the Hungarian draft peace program and the Hungarian Government's diplomatic missions to the Soviet Union and the Western powers to gain support for its claim to Transylvania]

[Foldes] History has often questioned the personal composition of the Hungarian delegation to the Paris peace conference. Historical articles claim that the people who represented Hungary at the peace conference were not the most diplomatically suitable ones.

[Balogh] Unfortunately, the personal composition of the peace delegation also fell victim to the domestic policy struggle going on at the time.

Formally, it seemed obvious that Foreign Minister Janos Gyongyosi of the Smallholders' Party should be the head of the delegation, but Gyongyosi was practically a "homo novus" in international politics and diplomatic circles. In addition to this, he spoke neither Russian nor English, and his French was not good either. [passage omitted on politicians better suited for the task and on the activity of the economic and military committees of the peace conference and the final decisions]

[Foldes] Following the establishment of the new borders, 3 million Hungarians were left outside the Hungarian state borders. Should our delegation have not urged the placing of minority rights in a law?

[Balogh] No doubt, it should have done so. The Communist Party from the beginning urged the recognition of the national rights of the Hungarians outside our state borders, as opposed to the Smallholders' Party, which took a stand in favor of the territorial solution to the very end. If we assume that the human and civil rights stipulated in the U.N. Charter are guaranteed, does that not mean that the collective minority rights are guaranteed as well: the use of one's mother tongue in state and public life, one's mother tongue in education, schools, culture, and telecommunications, bilingual signs, and so on?

The leaders of the Communist Party saw that but our delegation was unfortunately unable to present this demand at the peace talks. [passage omitted on the decisions of the economic and military committees and the evaluation of the peace treaty]

DANISH BOAT VIOLATES FISHING ZONE, FACES PENALTY

LD101833 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 10 Feb 87

[Summary] A Danish fishing boat has violated the Polish fishing zone by 8 miles. In accordance with the regulations, the Danish boat was directed to the Polish port of Ustka. When it reaches the port tonight a prosecutor's office will deal with the case. The seizure of equipment and a high fine is the usual punishment for illegal fishing.

GORYWODA OUTLINES ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH USSR

AU091927 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6 Feb 87 pp 1, 3

[Interview with Deputy Premier Manfred Gorywoda, chairman of the Government Planning Commission, by Zbigniew Lesnikowski: "Polish-Soviet Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation -- On the Road to Acceleration" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Lesnikowski] Which of last year's events do you consider to be of the greatest importance for the development of Polish-Soviet cooperation in the sphere of economics, science, and technology?

[Gorywoda] There were several such events. The most important ones were the congresses of our two parties and the meetings between Wojceich Jaruzelski and Mikhail Gorbachev and between Premier Zbigniew Messner and Nikolay Ryzhkov. At the beginning of 1986, we had already concluded an extremely important general agreement concerning cooperation in establishing new production potential and completing the construction of enterprises on Polish soil. Let me remind you that this agreement contains 11 undertakings for which we will receive Soviet credits to the value of 675 million transferable rubles at an interest rate of only 4 percent per year, spread over many years. The USSR is also granting us convertible currency loans to pay for machinery and equipment from the capitalist countries that is essential for these undertakings.

The agreements on joint enterprises, direct cooperation between manufacturing enterprises and research establishments, and increased trade of general purpose goods between domestic trade outlets of both countries are equally important.

[Lesnikowski] Joint enterprises, cooperation without intermediaries -- all this illustrates, a decentralization of joint activity. Why are these new forms of integration so important for the development of socialist economies?

[Gorywoda] Not only socialist ones. Please note that to an increasing extent, world trade involves elements and components for the needs of production, and that economic cooperation develops most rapidly when there are contacts within industrial branches. This is the result of rapid scientific and technological progress and of a greater variety of products. [passage omitted]

[Lesnikowski] Many issues concerning the coordination of socioeconomic plans were dealt with at the Moscow CEMA summit last November. The protocol on the results of the coordination of the 1986-90 PPR and USSR socioeconomic plans say that coordination will be one of the chief ways of jointly solving the development problems of both economies. How does the future of Polish-Soviet trade appear in light of this?

[Gorywoda] The trade level that has been agreed on is R74 billion. Supplies from Poland and supplies from the USSR will be at the same level. This sum includes the value of building and refitting services and supplies of equipment involved in our participation in the construction of the Yamburg gas pipeline. An agreement on this exceedingly important issue has just been finalized.

In return for helping to build this pipeline, Poland has been guaranteed extra deliveries of natural gas until 2008. When the pipeline is working at full capacity, annual supplies of natural gas to Poland will be 2.5 billion cubic meters initially.

During the present 5-year period, our imports from the Soviet Union will increase by 35 percent and our exports to the Soviet Union by 61 percent. The high growth rate of our exports should balance out our trade during this period. USSR participation in Polish trade will rise from about 37 percent in 1985 to over 40 percent in 1990. Once again we are becoming the Soviet Union's second largest trade partner. [passage omitted]

[Lesnikowski] Where may one expect the fastest growth to occur?

[Gorywoda] In the machine industry. Trade in machinery and equipment exceeds R32 billion. Poland exports to the USSR R22 billion worth and imports R10 billion worth. This high level of Polish machinery and equipment pays for imports of raw materials and market commodities from the USSR. In fact, imports of market commodities will rise by 45 percent.

[Lesnikowski] And what raw materials are we importing from the Soviet Union during this 5-year period? What percentage of total Polish imports do they occupy?

[Gorywoda] We will import 100 percent of our natural gas and pine timber from the Soviet Union, as well as over 90 percent of our iron ore and crude oil, over 80 percent of our manganese and chromium ore, and 65 percent of our cotton. Imports of fuels and raw materials from the USSR constitute 87 percent of our raw material supplies from the CEMA countries and are almost four times greater than Polish raw material exports to the USSR.

It is therefore important that our economy be guaranteed a continuous supply of all the abovementioned raw materials, as well as petroleum products, pig iron, ferrous alloys, apatites, potassium salts, aluminum, nickel, cellulose, and electricity.

[Lesnikowski] In articles on present and future prospects of Polish-Soviet cooperation one may notice optmistic tones indicating that the ambitious goals we are seting ourselves are fully possible. Do you share this optimism, Comrade Premier?

[Gorywoda] The optimistic forecasts are justified by the rapid growth of Polish-Soviet trade and the clear mutual advantages contained in accelerating the integration of our economies, improving the economic-financial mechanisms of CEMA cooperation, and further coordinating our economic plans. All this permits the reaping of even greater advantages inherent in the development of Polish-Soviet cooperation. Also of fundamental importance is the fact that both in Poland and the Soviet Union people are becoming increasingly convinced that a socialist market and expanded cooperation are essential conditions for faster intensification and the successful implementation of the development strategy of both countries, and of the entire socialist community.

POLITBURO THESES ON PRIMARY PARTY BODIES

AU291001 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 Jan 87 p 3

[PZPR Politburo theses: "With a Feeling of Concern for the Increased Importance of Primary Party Bodies in the Sociopolitical and Economic Life of the Country" -- adopted in Warsaw in January 1987]

[Text] Esteemed Comrades! The PZPR Politburo asks you for direct and energetic participation in a great political undertaking -- preparing the fourth Central Committee plenum of the present tenure. In accordance with the decision of the 10th Congress, this plenum will be devoted to the role of primary party organizations [POP] in the sociopolitical and economic life of the country. The plenum should also address the performance of the tasks set by the 20th Central Committee Plenum.

To successfully implement the 10th congress resolution, it is particularly important to consolidate the party's primary bodies and increase their influence in the workforce and on the climate of life and work in their parent milieus. Today, at a time when the country's development strategy has already been established and fundamental decisions have been made, the implementation of this resolution depends on our consistent and effective activity.

I. POP's are important in the daily life and work of people wherever the party's ideas and tasks should be turned into concrete work and tangible results. The point is that POP's should ably translate the party line and party decisions into the requirements and tasks of individual milieus.

At the same time, the work of POP's is a mirror reflecting the quality of work by party cells at all levels and the entire party system. While assessing the work of POP's and establishing future tasks for them, the fourth plenum should find ways of better coordinating party committees with the "front line" of party action and see to it that these committees provide greater inspiration and furnish greater support for primary and departmental party bodies.

It is to our joint satisfaction that the party has consolidated itself and strengthened in recent years. Faithful to its Leninist principles and implementing the line of socialist renewal, it has fundamentally changed the form and content of its internal life. But we also know that the work of many POP's, and the support given to them by higher-level party committees and aktivs, still fallls short of needs and possibilities. What is necessary is a comprehensive, critical, and self-critical examiniation of what to do in order to use these posssibilities to the full. The Politburo asks you to address suitable assessments and conclusions both to your parent organizations and to party committees at all levels. The Politburo also requests specific ideas on how to improve the work of the relevant state administrative, economic, and cooperative bodies, as well as that of various types of public services.

We assume that even though there are significant differences in the level of work and in the authority and energy of various POP's, every POP, whether large or small, strong or weak, experienced or inexperienced, possesses considerable untapped resources. The main purpose of the fourth plenum is to exchange experiences, ideas, and initiatives, and define ways of liberating these initiatives and putting them to better use. This is a condition necessary for the implementation of the 10th congress decisions. It is an important prerequisite for achieving higher efficiency in implementing everything that the party has planned in its program.

Two types of problems and tasks emerge from the 10th PZPR Congress resolution. One type is common to all POP's, and the other varies, depending on their home ground.

Every POP has to perform important tasks like:

-- Mastering Marxist-Leninist knowledge, raising the socialist consciousness of its members and candidate members, and making them energetic and committed;

-- Seeing to it that all party members and candidate members are subject to the same statutory rights and duties -- a unity of words and deeds, and conformity between declared attitudes and everyday actions;

-- Making sure that party people act as spokesmen for and defenders of party ideology and policy, that they diffuse this ideology and policy by their own personal example, and that they counteract opinions, words, and actions that harm socialist Poland's cause;

-- Making full use of the institutions, powers, and forms of socialist democracy in party work; healing old wounds and divisions; and uniting people around a common cause;

-- Making sure that well-prepared, lively, and critical-minded party meetings can fulfill their proper educational and motivational function, make the right decisions, and see that they are properly carried out;

-- Seeing to it that assessments and conclusions put forth by comrades are always put to further use and that criticism aimed at improving the situation be respected, regardless of its source and target;

-- Inspiring, supporting, and appraising those POP members who hold leadership functions or who hold mandates in representative and self-management bodies, trade unions, youth organizations, and social bodies, -- people who form a kind of "socialist composition" in their factory, institution, or milieu;

-- Creating a broad front of struggle against negative phenomena in work, in one's milieu, in interpersonal relationships; and against social injustice and all types of wrongdoing.

The performance of these tasks should guarantee a process of developing people, especially young people, into new party members, a process that is authentic and free of so-called barriers and pressure, and based on stringent requirements.

The Politburo asks all comrades for a detailed and honest opinion on how your POP is fulfilling its statutory duties. Many valuable proposals, resolutions, and long-term tasks were produced during meetings both before and after the congress. Today we should add to these and enrich them.

Let us consider what is successful and what is failing its test, where progress is visible and where it is absent, who and what encourages the solution of problems and who and what impedes, what should be preserved and what should be altered, and what a POP can do on its own and when it requires support from cells higher up. These are some of the questions to which we expect bold and concrete replies.

Thus, it is worth considering the answers to the following questions:

-- What is my POP doing today and what does it intend to do in the future in its role as a friend of young people, as an organization that educates young people, inspires them to activity, and is the ally of young people in their development?

-- How should relations be developed between POPs and self-management bodies, trade unions, managements, and youth organizations so party organizations can exercise their role as ideological and political leaders in the plants more effectively?

-- How can it be ensured that party members represent party policy in an unambitious and uniform manner, and that they translate party policy into practice effectively? How can they be made to display an appropriate attitude and act as work leaders? How can party members be made to discharge their statutory responsibilities more effectively, especially those members who occupy managerial positions and enjoy the recommendation of the party?

-- What methods does your POP employ to identify and help resolve problems that trouble employee collectives?

-- What methods do you use to try to enhance mutual understanding, confidence, and cooperation with people who are not party members? Are the results that have been obtained thus far commensurate with the efforts that your POP has made?

-- Are you engaged in the implementation of the principles of cadre policy, basing this on the Politburo resolution of 6 May 1986? What results is this activity producing? What should be done to provide a practical explanation of this policy in a more effective way to the entire workforce and community, and to win social approval for the methods that are employed and the decisions that are made?

-- What can be done to make your POP discharge its control functions more vigorously and effectively? What is being done in your plant to act on the suggestions stemming from controls conducted by professional and social organs? What can be done to further raise the social standing and effectiveness of members of the Worker-Peasant Inspectorate who come from your plant?

Today is a time of intensified activity aimed at strengthening enterprise independence and management, promoting technical development and organizational innovativeness, and advancing the review of structures and job certification. This gives rise to the following questions:

-- How do you see your role in reforming your enterprise? What can be done to increase efficiency, reduce costs, improve quality, and economize? [paragraph continues]

How can the expansion of the brigade labor system be speeded up? What can be done to provide more effective support and create better conditions for the rapid use of useful solutions and proposals put forward by bold, active people who possess initiative, creative ideas, and inventiveness? What can you yourselves do in this, and what greater support do you expect, and from whom? How do you intend to speed up the elimination of excessive bureaucracy, violations of discipline, and wastefulness, drunkenness, and theft?

The strengthening of the class-based, worker's character of our party makes it necessary for POP's to employ appropriate methods of operation. This gives rise to a number of questions:

-- What does your POP intend to do to increase the sociopolitical and productive role of workers in your plant?

-- In our opinion, what actions would help to develop workers education -- particularly vocational training, and economic education -- and sports and culture among workers? What results are produced by upbringing work with young workers in your plant?

-- What does your POP do to help improve workforce living and working conditions, including work safety and hygiene, and ensure the proper functioning of plant social services and facilities? How can your POP do more in this field?

-- Are the resources of plant funds -- social and housing funds -- used properly in your plant? Do these resources reach those who need them most of all? What, in your opinion, needs to be done to make better use of these resources?

-- What methods do you consider to be the best for maintaining links with your plant labor veterans, for showing concern for and assisting them, and for making use of their experience?

-- Is pay being linked to productivity and quality? What do you intend to do to make the principles of fairness and efficiency take root in this area?

We address POP's working in the countryside:

-- How do you view your tasks and opportunities for raising agricultural output? How can agricultural backwardness be overcome? How can the insufficient use of various available reserves be overcome? Is your activity in modernizing the countryside adequate and productive? What form does you cooperation with the ZSL take? What influence do you bring to bear on peoples councils, the local administration, agricultural services, cooperatives, and social organizations operating in the countryside? Do you cooperate with members of the intelligentsia working in the countryside with members of the intelligentsia working in the countryside on an everyday basis?

-- How can rural POP's contribute to strengthening and increasing the role of rural self-government bodies, farmers' social organizations, and agricultural institutions for the purpose of jointly solving rural problems, particularly various manifestations of bribery and cronyism?

-- How do you intend to win over the best farmers, those who enjoy universal respect, for the PZPR?

-- What are you doing to make PZPR members who live in the countryside but are members of urban POP's and work in towns display more party involvement?

--How can party cooperation and production cooperation between various branches of agriculture be increased?

-- How can your POP help to improve living conditions in the countryside?

We ask POP's working among the intelligentsia to consider their experience, possibilities, and tasks in the spirit of the 10th Congress and the 19th Central Committee plenum, and to undertake new initiatives.

In the field of education and in higher education, answers should be found to the following question in particular:

-- To what extent have the tasks formulated by the 24th Central Committee plenum been accomplished? What delays are there, why are there delays, where are the obstacles?

-- How should POP work in schools be organized so that every school performs its functions in education and socialist upbringing in a better way? What does your POP intend to do to continually raise the status of the teaching profession and to constantly raise teaching ethics? How can leading teachers be brought into the ranks of the party?

-- How can your POP induce the school to inspire and coordinate educational, cultural, and sporting activities in its community, especially in smaller townships and in rural areas?

-- What should be the most effective methods of finding out about especially talented young people, of taking proper care of them, and of developing their ideomoral virtues?

-- What resources and methods should the POP use in universities in order to raise standards of instruction and the effectiveness of educational processes among students? What can be done to ensure that more children of workers and peasants receive their schooling in the socialist system of university-type education? What tasks can your POP see for itself in the process of stimulating research work, especially with a view to closely relating it to the needs of society and the country? What should be done to develop party ranks, improve cadre policy, and increase the role of the POP in the collegial bodies of the university in which it operates?

The task of the POP operating in scientific institutes is to ensure that scientific research and technological and design work are really up to date and that the practical application of their results is effective. [paragraph continues]

In this connection:

-- What does your POP intend to do to stimulate creative militancy and the efficient accomplishment of the tasks listed in the central research-development programs and government orders?

-- What can you really do to speed up scientific-technological progress and stimulate the development of massive rationalization and inventiveness?

-- What is to be done to intensify one's knowledge of the 10th Party Congress policy of speeding up the country's development and to attract leading scientists and teams of your units to the implementation of this policy?

The POP operating among writers, theater and movie people, sculptors, painters, musicians, and those who propagate culture is expected to provide an ideological inspiration for their communities against the background of the phenomena and changes in the present artistic life and to strengthen the social function of art and the committed role of creative people in society. We must search for answers to various questions, including the following:

-- How does the POP view the possibility for creating conditions that enable nonparty creative people and creative organizations and associations to particpate on a large scale in independently solving the ideological-artistic, sociopolitical, and social problems of the communities of creative people?

-- How to extend the participation of the young generation of creative people in social activities and the intellectual movement and to ensure that the party's views go hand in hand with the aspirations and expectations of young people?

It is necessary to specify tasks for the press, radio, and television communities in such a way as to be able to raise the quality of information and publicity, to increase the efficiency of these communities' performance, to enrich the contents and form of dialogue with the public, mobilize editorial teams for the task of effectively explaining the party's ideology and policy, supporting the processes of the country's socialist development, and changing public awareness to meet the requirements of the modern world on the eve of the 21st century. You should answer the following question: -- How do you intend to achieve all this efficiently?

In order to strengthen the system if the state, socialist democracy, and the rule of law and to streamline the performance of the state administration, especially of the procedures of dealing with citizens' business, it is necessary to increase the role and militancy of the POP in the echelons of central and local administration as well as in institutions providing public facilities. The question is:

-- What should be done and how, in order to ensure the realization of the party line in your office and institution? How should indifference, tardiness, and red tape be combated? What should be done to ensure that the norms and principles of law, decrees, and regulations that are in force in the socialist state are more effectively observed? What should be a constructive approach to the review of structures so that they can be made as efficient as possible? How to ensure the strict observance of the "Code of Duties of the State Officials of the PPR," which was published on 22 July 1984, so the status of the function of officials corresponds with the needs of society and is socially fully approved and useful?

To promote the efficiency of the performance of the housing and communal economy, trade, communications, postal services, other services, and institutions providing services for citizens, it is necessary for the POP to resolutely combat passivity and formalism, sharply criticize various shortcomings, and develop new initiatives and activities aimed at stimulating the militancy of self-government bodies in housing settlements and in cooperative. Try to answer the following:

-- What efforts does your POP make to improve the comprehensive services available to citizens? What means are to be used to overcome attitudes of passivity and disdain of duties on the part of the people who hide behind "objective difficulties?" How to rationalize structures and improve the selection of personnel in the institutions that provide services for citizens?

III. Expecting that POP members will consider the important issues in these theses in a meaningful, critical, and inspiring manner, the Politburo requests you to make a candid and penetrating evaluation of the ties between you and the superior party echelons and to appraise the quality of their inspiration, assistance, and control. We also expect views and proposals concerning the stimuli your receive from the Central Committee and its individual commissions and departments. This is because the changes already effected should be followed by successive measures necessary for the realization of the principle that the entire party work should be directed toward the POP and that all efforts should be made to strengthen the POP!

We also appeal to you for evaluations and specific proposals concerning:

-- Mutual ties between party committees at all levels, including their apparatus and cadres, especially managing cadres, on the one hand, and the primary party organizations, on the other; and the frequency, nature, and results of their visits in the field;

-- The efficiency with which party echelons respond to the signals and proposals coming from the POP;

-- The compatibility between the system of party accountability and control, on the one hand, and present party tasks, on the other;

-- The correctness of the inspiration and efficiency of advisory services provided in specific areas of party activity by party committees and their commissions and experts;

-- The unimpeded flow of the contents and forms of internal party information and the effectiveness of the system of this information;

-- The quality of party training programs and aids and of the methods of information, lectures, and reports delivered by lecturers and readers;

-- The contents and forms of the central and local party press and internal party publications.

Your proposals on improving other areas of party work will also be examined with keen attention.

It is the wish of the Politburo that the first ever Central Committee plenum devoted to the POP should be prepared with the help of the active, militant, and direct participation of the POP and that the tasks specified by the Central Committee should be compatible with Leninist norms and should be distributed equally among the POP, the party leadership, and the party committees at all levels.

Comrades, it is you who will determine to an enormous extent whether the fourth Central Committee plenum fulfills its task of inspiring the POP and the entire party to achieve such a degree of militancy, consistency, and efficiency as is required from all of us by the realization of the 10th PZPR Congress resolutions and by our fatherland -- socialist Poland.

Signed: PZPR Central Committee Politburo, Warsaw, January 1987.

PROFESSOR STRESSES REFORM OF CENTER MANAGEMENT

AU052027 Warsaw ZYCIUE WARSZAWY in Polish 2 Feb 87 p 3

[Interview with Julian Auleytner, professor in the Institute of Labor and Social Affairs and member of the Consultative Council attached to the State Council chairman, by Ryszard Kazimierska: "Much Depends on Ourselves" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Kazimierska] In your work about the doctrine of social policy you write, among other things, of concern, hinted at by the Catholic Church, in connection with the crisis that continued to increase at the end of the seventies....

[Auleytner] Features of crisis, including moral crisis, are still there. The Catholic Church leaders have often told the government of their position vis-a-vis the growing social problems and their defective solution. These leaders have had many reasons for criticsm since, say, trade unions and self-government bodies failed to exercize proper criticism. However, the church was and is not merely a social structure that criticizes the state. It does not want to be such a structure. However, when evaluating the past, it is necessary to objectively state that at present criticism has many channels that are independent of the church. The trouble is that our reforms do not keep abreast of expectations and are not understood by large segments of our society.

[Kazimierska] Could it be that there is double opposition to reforms? Could it be that this is a case of too many one-sided efforts at reform and of some people's opposition to it, people who fail to understand the need for reform? Why is this so?

[Auleytner] Various offices, which in time bureaucratized their activities, have continued to develop within the bosom of the state for years. These offices are now most conservative in many ways and refuse to be reformed. A reform of the center of management is necessary, but, as we can see, it is a most difficult task to carry it out. There is a general agreement that changes are necessary in the methods of running our further development, but this agreement vanishes when it comes to the crunch of implementing such changes.

I have been watching this problem in social policy. To be able to evaluate social policy it is first necessary to define its agents. It is a fact that the following bodies determine social policy within the state: the Ministries of Labor, Health, and Finance, the Planning Commission, the Office of the Council of Ministers, the relevant Central Committee department, Sejm commissions, and the Sejm itself. The multitude of these bodies and structures is responsible for that fact that each of them follows different priorities, viewpoints, interests, and solutions when examining a given issue and all this takes place only at the planning level. As for implementation, these bodies also follow the differentiated hierarchy of interests and viewpoints.

These are the fact, and all this takes place within the state. How then can we speak of cohesive social policy when the basic agent -- the state -- is so differentiated internally? It is true that each body wants the best for the state, but this does not mean that the proposed solution to problems will be effective. Just take housing construction. [passage omitted]

[Kazimierska] I do not think that progress should be determined only by a reform of the center. The demand for such reform is a tactical ploy to obscure the need for changes at the "grassroots" level. After all, it is gminas, voivodships, and the so-called local setups that implement social policy.

[Auleytner] Certainly. I agree, but for me the reform of the center is closely related to the future model of cooperation among social policy agents.

What will this model be on the eve of the 21st century? It certainly cannot be what it is now. Experience has proved that the present methods of the state's performance have not been able to solve all the basic social needs. The offices operating on behalf of the state have centralized decisions, even local decisions, for many years because their staffs have been convinced that they know better than the "grassroots" what people need and because fiscal decisions have also been centralized.

This kind of performance of the main agent of social policy has continued to weaken grassroots militancy and to strengthen the attitudes of those who addressed claims for more benefits to the government. The warnings from scientists and the church were of no avail. As you can see, such a model holds no attraction, especially insofar as young people are concerned, because of its paternalism [paternalizm], that is, because of its style that eliminates or effectively blocks grassroots initiatives. This is a style that spoils people. It has effectively frustrated do-it-yourself initiatives because its canon is that the state is exclusively responsible for meeting the needs of society. That is why when we think of the future model of relations between the agents of social policy we must assume that we have to carry out reforms that run together with economic reforms, that meet our expectations, and that measure up to the coming century. That is why today we must curb the present style of management, which is unable to ensure progress.

[Kazimierska] What about specific examples? So far, you have spoken about general principles of social policy. One can agree with you, but one can also say that usually it is easier to propose solutions and more difficult to translate then into specific measures. What changes should be made?

[Auleytner] Specific measures must be based on theory. The principle of readiness to help can become the principle that regulates social relationship. [paragraph continues]

This principle, which is known not only from theory, is good for practice because it enables grassroots initiatives to develop. This means that the state gives free rein to these initiatives, does not bureaucratize them, and does not treat them in advance as potentially illegal. During the implementation of the principle of readiness to help, the state's functions changes from operational to strategic. From excessive interventionism, which employs thousands and thousands of officials every day, the state goes over to triggering (and not enforcing) social and economic initiatives. In this, it follows the precepts of cost effectiveness analysis and not of parochial interests, which are based on frequently contradictory regulations.

This principle provides for the state's intervention, but only in the case of the problems that "lower" communities are unable to solve by themselves. The principle of readiness to help means decentralization in the field of social policy (and not only social policy). The distinctive feature of this decentralization is that the state leaves local and detailed matters to the grassroots and limits itself to the functions of coordinator, controller, and, above all, agent who provides motivation for the "lower" communities' militancy. This new setup of powers leads in an obvious way to the pluralism of the organizations that can meet the needs of society. [passage omitted]

COLONEL EMPHASIZES CREATIVITY, MILITARY RESEARCH

AU091643 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 6 Feb 87 p 3

[Interview with Colonel Mieczyslaw Laskowski, deputy chief of Military Technological Research and Development, by Major Marek Sieniawski; "Interdependence" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Sieniawski] The army has made great achievements in technological progress. The best proof of this is the work of military inventors. In what direction is military technological thought aimed?

[Laskowski] This direction is determined by the requirements of the modern battlefield, the general level of scientific and technological development in the country, and the possibilities for new solutions. In turn, these requirements also depend on the potential of all armed forces. However, in the foreground are such problems as the automation of the processes of command, management, reconnaissance, and counteraction; the precision of fire; immunity from enemy strikes; and the reliability of equipment under difficult conditions. One must make use of the latest scientific-technological achievements in improving these systems, such as microelectronics, lasers, fiber optics, and computers.

[Sieniawski] Can one say that these spheres are the main focus of military technological thought?

[Laskowski] In the sense that they form a basis for modern armaments. They need not be entirely new solutions. Work on modernizing already existing technology and improving its specifications is equally important. [passage omitted]

[Sieniawski] Those engineers and technicians who belong to military branches of the Chief Technological Organization also play an important role in scientific-technological progress.

[Laskowski] That is so, especially because the 21th Congress of Polish Technicians will meet in April. Military representatives are taking part in the preparations for this congress. We are counting on their energetic activity and expect them to animate scientific milieus, not just military ones, and to shape creative attitudes, especially among young people.

NATIONAL BANK HEAD ASSESSES ZLOTY'S ROLE

AU101036 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 7-8 Feb 87 p 3

[Interview with Professor Waldyslaw Baka, president of the Polish National Bank, by Henryk Chadzynski: "Through the Prism of the Zloty" -- date not given]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] Let us begin with a question: Despite official denials to the contrary, why do there continue to be rumors about a possible withdrawal of the zloty?

[Baka] To a lesser or greater degree, there have been rumors of this kind since 1981 for a variety of reasons. One reason is the high inflation rate. In addition, the view that it is not possible to bring this situation under control without changing the currency -- a view that is frequently voiced -- makes people arrive at such conclusions. Of course, rumors of this kind are deliberately spread by those who wish to complicate our economic situation in this way and engender feelings of uncertainty and panic. However, after 6 years of such rumors, every clearthinking person can conclude that the necessary conditions for conducting an operation of this kind do not exist and that there is no need for steps of this kind. This is attested to by the facts and actions aimed at strengthening the role of the zloty in the economic life of the country through the medium of money. I am thinking of the process of strengthening the zloty in its present form. I can only provide confirmation for the conviction that the currency will not be withdrawn and no preparations are being made with this in view. What there is, is a program for increasing the role of the zloty and for strengthening its position in the economy. [passage omitted]

[Chadzynski] It is a question of two fundamental issues. First, the issue of what can be bought with this money and second, what is its purchasing power. Thus, it is a question of how much can be bought. Of course, it is logical that the second issue cannot be resolved without resolving the first. A situation of this kind existed in the past. There continue to be widespread illusions about the possibility of ensuring an adequate level of purchasing power without ensuring economic equilibrium. This is one of the most dangerous relics of an unrealistic economic view. Thus, steps need to be taken in both directions so that increasingly more goods become available and, at the same time, that the cost of restoring equilibrium does not reduce the purchasing power of the zloty too greatly.

[Chadzynski] Would it not be possible to achieve this at one stroke, as some more revolutionary reformers would like?

[Baka] I do not believe it is possible to do so, although I am sure that many economists will not share my opinion. I do not think that it would be possible to deal with these issues at one time, in the way that Grabski did in 1924. [paragraph continues]

Times have changed, conditions are different, and mechanisms are different. We need time to better harmonize new economic mechanisms, to better coordinate the social aspects of these changes with the need for efficiency, and to be certain that the new mechanism for the operation of the economy will continually lead to equilibrium and efficiency. There is nobody in Poland who could guarantee that a one-shot money, price, income policy would lead us into a qualitatively different economic world. After all, under a new monetary and price arrangement, old practices may continue to survive, and this would discredit a program of this kind. However, we also need time to effect changed attitudes in the sphere of social awareness. But this process cannot be allowed to last too long. Another point on the agenda is the rate of economic recovery. The quicker the better, but without excessive risks.

[Chadzynski] What future do you see for the zolty?

[Baka] I will be able to predict its future more fully when the Polish National Bank completes some work that it is doing. I would like it to be recalled that in the report delivered by Wojciech Jaruzelski at the 10th PZPR Congress, the Polish National Bank was charged with formulating a program. However, I can already see, and should see, that beginning with 1987, it will not be possible to obtain the Polish zolty as easily as in the past. Principles on the emission of money to this effect were approved by the Sejm, and the Polish National Bank will respect them. The supply of money will be closely tailored to suit the possibilities created by the growth in national income. It will become difficult to obtain money in many places where it was once simple to obtain. This will be linked to the results of real activity and to an improvement in management. Second, I can assure you that beginning in 1987, the bank will eliminate the practice of providing subsidies by way of budget. This should bring us closer to a more highly valued zloty.

[Chadzynski] Thank you

BRIEFS

UNDER SECRETARY APPOINTED -- Warsaw, Feb 2 -- Acting on the interior minister's motion, Poland's prime minister today appointed Czeslaw Staszczak undersecretary of state in the Ministry of Internal Affairs. The post had been vacated by Andrzej Gdula, who was named head of the Socio-Legal Department at the PUWP Central Committee. Staszczak, born in 1942, has graduated from a law department, and since 1981 he was first secretary of the PUWP Voivodship Committee in Biala Podlaska, eastern Poland. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1543 GMT 2 Feb 87 LD]

U.S. NUCLEAR TEST CALLED 'INCOMPREHENSIBLE'

AU101331 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 5 Feb 87 p 6

[R. Caplescu article: "An Act Profoundly at Variance With the Requirements of Peace and Disarmament"]

[Text] As has been reported, the U.S. Administration carried out another nuclear test in the Nevada desert on 3 February, ignoring U.S. public opinion. This is a particularly serious act over which the Romanian people, along with the international community, express their profound concern and disapproval, especially since it occurred during very complex political conditions and threatens the most negative consequences by intensifying the arms race and making the current disarmament talks and international political activity more difficult. While the disarmament conference is being resumed in Geneva, whose agenda also includes the achievement of an accord on a ban on all nuclear testing -- as was agreed upon -- this step by the U.S. side is incomprehensible because it can only create further impediments to the disarmament talks.

As is known, socialist Romania has firmly and consistently advocated an end to all nuclear tests as one of the most ardent requirements of today and as an imperative for reducing and halting the arms race, for removing and eliminating nuclear danger, and for safeguarding peace. This principled position has been repeatedly and very clearly reaffirmed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general and president of the Republic. This position proceeds from the problems of war and peace that are posed in a completely new way due to the existence of nuclear weapons. This position also proceeds from the fact that in the event of a world war, which would inevitably be a nuclear war, there would be no victors, and that the elimination of such a threat absolutely requires an end to all nuclear tests. "In our view it is particularly necessary," Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed, "to intensify activity to halt nuclear tests by taking into consideration that they seriously endanger the existence of mankind. Halting these tests must be the first step in nuclear disarmament."

It is incontestable that nuclear tests directly serve the development and enhancement of nuclear arsenals, further increase their destructive power, and lead to the production of new types of increasingly dangerous weapons for mankind. Nuclear tests are actually an inseparable part of the arms race and constantly stimulate it. As a matter of fact, even according to official U.S. opinion, the recent tests in the Nevada desert were to perfect devices designated for SDI (the Star Wars project), thus creating extremely dangerous prospects for the militarization of outer space and having the most harmful and unforeseeable repercussions on the environment.

At the same time, nuclear tests directly contribute to increasing international tension, mistrust, and animosity and are an expression of the policy of the use and threat of force.

It is known that from the very beginning our country hailed and fully supported the unilateral halting of nuclear tests by the USSR and simultaneously took a firm stand against the continuation of such tests by the United States and other countries. Our country took numerous and persistent steps at various levels and formulated many proposals and initiatives to halt and ban those tests.

The U.S. decision to continue nuclear tests seems all the more unfounded if we consider that the Soviet-American meeting in Reykjavik reached a principled accord on a substantial cutback in nuclear weapons and that possibilities appeared for negotiations toward a general accord on the problem of halting nuclear tests. [paragraph continued]

It goes without saying that by carrying out this new test in the Nevada desert and thus risking known repercussions, the United States has assumed a great responsibility regarding the cause of peace and international detente.

In fact, this new nuclear test has brought strong disapproval even from ranking U.S. political and government figures. This position is shared by people the world over, as proven by numerous protest statements by political figures, government leaders, and representatives of peace movements.

In this situation, Romania believes restraint and lucidity must be demonstrated. The time has come for realism and a constructive spirit to prevail to avoid the development of events in a direction with serious consequences for the destiny of mankind. The cause of peace and the supreme interests of people require that nothing should be done to increase the existing danger. On the contrary, everything possible should be done to eliminate the current threat to human civilization and to achieve an accord on definitively halting nuclear tests as soon as possible.

This would undoubtedly be a first and essential step on the road to nuclear disarmament and would be a contribution of the greatest importance to international detente and to increasing trust among states. In addition, it would have the most positive effect on the Geneva and Vienna negotiations on problems of disarmament and security.

In full keeping with the aspirations and vital interests of people throughout the world, the Romanian people express their hope that reason will triumph and that everything possible will be done to avoid a new spiral in the arms race. The Romanian people hope agreements will be reached that will pave the way to a definitive halt to and total ban on nuclear tests in keeping with the expectations and desire of mankind to live in a world of international peace, security, and understanding.

PRESS COVERAGE OF CEAUSESCU'S BIRTHDAY CONTINUES

AU100954 [Editorial report] In addition to the extensive media coverage of Ceausescu's birthday in the days preceding 26 January and immediately afterward, Bucharest dailies SCINTEIA and ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian from 29 January through 8 February continue to devote ample space to the celebration of the event and to greetings messages from home and abroad, as well as to various aspects of Ceausescu's "theoretical work and practical contribution" to "advancing the cause of socialism in Romania and promoting an international policy of peace and understanding among all nations." On average, three or four full pages of articles, reports, poems, and photographs dedicated to Ceausescu, totaling some 15,000 words per issue, were carried by both newspapers up to the end of January. Thereafter, their number and overall wordage decreases, with the dailies focusing on specific Ceausescu-inspired domestic and foreign policy initiatives. After 4 February, the papers mainly concentrate on Ceausescu's international activities and have devoted half of page 6 to this subject.

Under the common headline "Basic Ideas and Directions of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's International Thinking and Action," SCINTEIA continues its series of about 2,000-word articles on Ceausescu's "active, innovative, and constructive foreign policy," almost on a daily basis. Articles such as "Negotiations -- The Compulsory and Only Way for Solving Conflicts" by Radu Bogdan in the SCINTEIA of 30 January page 6 and "Primary Target -- The Building of a World of Peace, Without Arms and Wars" by University Prof Dr Mircea Nicolaescu in SCINTEIA of 4 February pages 1 and 6 emphasize the "originality and tenacity of our president's initiatives for peace in the world."

Articles on the same theme are also carried by ROMANIA LIBERA under several common headlines, including an article by Petru Ignat in the issue of 3 February page 6, entitled "The Unity of Democratic and Progressive Forces of All Peoples -- A Decisive

Factor for Building Peace and Understanding in the World," and an article by University Lecturer Dr Victor Duculescu in ROMANIA LIBERA of 6 February page 6 entitled "Democratizing Relations Between States -- An Imperative Requirement of the Present Historical Time," dealing with the "vital role of small and medium-sized countries, regardless of social system, in resolving all international problems and promoting a policy of peace throughout the world."

Under the common headline "Ideas, Theses, and Orientations from the Innovative Thinking of the Party and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu," in SCINTEIA, and "Basic Theses and Ideas from Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's Social and Political Thinking," in ROMANIA LIBERA, the dailies continue their series of articles by regular commentators and university professors on the "decisive influence of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, builder of new Romania" on all facets of the domestic socioeconomic life. Here are some examples: "A Scientific and Innovating Concept on Developing and Improving the National Economic Complex," by University Prof Mihai Todosia in SCINTEIA of 29 January pages 1 and 2, on the importance of "Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's Policy of Socialist Industrialization for the Overall Flourishing of the Fatherland"; "Socialist Ownership -- The Foundation of Romania's Socioeconomic Development," by University Prof Dumitru Ciucur in SCINTEIA of 3 February pages 1 and 3, on the "vital importance" of the socialist ownership principle and the "impossibility of improving socialism through the so-called development of small-scale private ownership"; and "The Civic and Profound Involvement of Today's Builder of Our Society," by Corneliu Antim in ROMANIA LIBERA of 4 February pages 1 and 2, on the "moral obligation" of all citizens to "exemplarily fulfill their tasks in the socialist construction of the country."

Aside from such articles, the dailies continue to carry statistics showing Romania's development in every field of activity during the "glorious Nicolae Ceausescu Era," reports on statements by working people who extensively praise "the great Hero and Founder of Modern Romania," and congratulatory cables from abroad and excerpts from statements of praise from foreign public figures.

In addition to the above press coverage, the weekly Bucharest LUMEA in Romania No 5 of 29 January devotes 5 full pages to Ceausescu's anniversary and the "great international prestige" of his international activities. The LUMEA issue No 6, signed to press on 5 February, devotes three full pages to Ceausescu's concept of the "unswerving unity of all the people around the party" and his "creative contribution to the development of revolutionary thinking and practice."

NEW INVESTMENTS IN POWER ENGINEERING PLANNED

AU101133 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0906 GMT 10 Feb 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 10/2/1987 -- The program drawn up by the Ministry of Electric Power of Romania for 1987 stipulates the commissioning of over 40 new thermo- and hydro-electric power projects. Seven of the new thermoelectric power plants with generating capacities between 50 and 330 MW, are planned to start production in the first half of this year. By December power sets will be commissioned at the thermoelectric power plants of Craiova 2, Turceni, Suceava, Drobeta-Turnu Feverin, Govora, Iasi, Oradea 2, Brasov, Arad.

As for the hydro-electric energy, over 30 units with a power of several hundreds of MW, are to start production by the end of the year. Among them, the hydro-electric plant Riu Mare-Retezat, a new part of the chain of hydro-electric plants on the Olt River, between Slatina and the Danube (Ipotesti, Draganesti, Frunzaru), the units on the Crisu Repede and Jiu, as well as those of Dragan-Iad, Munteni and Siriu. All in all an extra 1,000 MW is expected by the end of 1987.

NATIONALITIES' RIGHTS, FREEDOMS SAID 'EQUAL'

AU060840 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1527 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 5/2/1987 -- The defining trait of human rights in the Romanian society resides in the equal status and chances of all citizens, irrespective of nationality, race, sex or religion. Unequivocally stipulated by the constitution, this equality shows in all the political, economic, social, and cultural structures of the country.

Illustrative in this respect is the position of the nationalities. According to the January 1977 census, out of the 21,559,910 inhabitants of Romania, 89.1 per cent are Romanians, 7.8 per cent are Romanians of Hungarian nationality, 1.5 per cent are Romanians of German nationality, 1.6 per cent are Romanians of other nationality.

The nationality proportions in the structure of the ruling party -- the Romanian Communist Party -- are 91.60 per cent, 6.91 per cent, 0.56 per cent and 0.83 per cent, respectively. Similar proportions are present in the composition of the elected central and local party organs. In the Central Committee, for instance, Romanians account for 91.3 per cent, Romanians of Hungarian nationality -- 7.2 per cent, and of German nationality -- 1.5 per cent. The country's parliament numbers 369 deputies, of whom 336 (91.5 per cent) are Romanians, 27 (7.32 per cent) Romanians of Hungarian nationality, 5 (1.36 per cent) Romanians of German nationality and one deputy of another nationality. With slight differences, the same proportions exist in people's councils: 91.76 per cent, 7.01 and 1.23 per cent, respectively.

In Romania, the structures of the representative democracy are parallelled by an ample system of direct democracy, by means of which all the citizens take a direct part in running public affairs, the country. This system comprises also important organisms belonging to the nationalities. The Council of Working People of Hungarian Nationality (199 members) and the Council of Working People of German Nationality (114 members) operate at a national level. Adding to them are 15 County Councils of Working People of Hungarian Nationality, 10 County Councils of Working People of German Nationality and 4 county councils of other nationalities. Romanian citizens of other nationalities are represented in all the other organisms of the direct democracy, from an enterprise level to a national level.

Political democracy has in Romania a solid economic and social base. The vision on country's development strategy centers on the balanced distribution of the production forces by territory, outlining a true ethics of economic growth. Systematically, lagging counties -- among which, some where the nationalities prevail, ever since the prewar period -- have been earmarked investment funds far above the average funds the country over. As to the 1966-1970 five-year period in the 1981-1985 five-year period, investment per capita grew 312 per cent across the nation, while in Harghita County it grew 316 per cent, in Satu-Mare -- 360 per cent, in Covasna -- 449 per cent and in Salaj -- 885 iper cent. Outcome of this policy, important mutations have occurred in the equipment of counties with industrial fixed assets and in the structure of the employed population. In 1985 up on 1965, the number of the personnel working in industry in 1000 inhabitants grew 180 per cent nationwide, while in Covasna it grew 202 per cent, in Satu-Mare -- 211 per cent and in Salaj -- 397 per cent.

Industrialization has had multiple beneficial effects on the standard of living. New jobs were created entailing higher qualification, hence higher incomes. Between 1970 and 1985, the average net remuneration of the working personnel rose 219.3 per cent across the nation. In the same period, it rose 230 per cent in Covasna, 225 per cent in Harghita, 227.2 per cent in Satu-Mare and 228.1 per cent in Salaj.

One of the most impotant features of the Romanian democracy is the ensurance of the right to education, learning, culture and information. For the citizens of other nationalities, the state grants -- and this is a salient aspect -- free access to learning, culture, information in Romanian, on the one hand, and provides the material base and all necessary conditions for learning, culture life and communication in their mother tongues, on the other hand. At present there are 1,213 learning units teaching in the languages of the nationalities and other 1,730 units teaching in Romanian and the languages of the nationalities, in Romania. There are 323,236 school children who are taught in their mother tongues by 13,590 didactic staff of the same nationality. There are 10,269 students and 746 didactic staff from the nationalities in higher learning.

As for the right to be informed in the mother tongue, there are 52 publications in the mother tongue of the nationalities, with an annual circulation of 95 million. The radio and television broadcast annually 652 hours in the languages of the nationalities.

The Romanian state promotes the cultural and artistic values of the nationalities through a complex system of institutions for professionists and amateurs. The "Kriterion" publishers of Bucharest print books in the languages of the nationalities and there are also other publishers in the country who put out books in these languages. 9 drama theatres, 4 puppet theatres and one opera house perform in the languages of the nationalities. 10,484 artistic ensembles and circles from the nationalities with 206,838 members take part in the 1986-1987 edition of the national festival "Song to Romania." From the 94 members of the Council of Socialist Culture and Education, which directs the cultural and artistic activity nationwide, 9 are Romanians of Hungarian nationality and 8 Romanians of German nationality. Artists from the nationalities are represented in all the organisms of the unions of creation -- The Writers' Union, the Plastic Artists' Union, the Composers' Union, etc.

Romania's constitution also guarantees the activity of denominations. The 1,545,000 believers of Hungarian nationality, 356,000 believers of German nationality, 35,000 believers of Serbian nationality and 23,000 believers of Jewish nationality have 1,720, 473, 54 and 118 churches, respectively. There are three theological institutes in the languages of the nationalities. The denominations have their own periodicals and engage in publishing activities the Romanian state and authorities fully respect just as the entire range of their religious manifestations.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES JAPANESE CP DELEGATION

AU102039 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1945 GMT 10 Feb 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 10/02/1987 -- On February 10 RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu received a delegation of the Japanese Communist Party [JCP] headed by Hiroshi Tachiki, member of the Permanent Presidium of the CC of the JCP, chairman of the party's International Affairs Commission, that is visiting Romania upon the invitation of the RCP. On the occasion the head of the Japanese delegation conveyed to Nicolae Ceausescu a warm message of salute on behalf of Kenji Miyamoto, chairman of the CC of the JCP, alongside best wishes of success in his entire activity. At the same time the guest thanked for the interview given to him and for the chance to visit Romania and see for himself the achievements of the Romanian people.

Thanking for the addressed message and for the expressed feelings, Nicolae Ceausescu asked that on his behalf Kenji Miyamoto be conveyed a friendly salute and best wishes of good health.

During the interview the sides highlighted the good relations of friendship and collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and the Japanese Communist Party, expressing the wish to work for a further amplification of the bilateral collaboration in the benefit of both parties, of developing the relations between the two countries and peoples, of the cause of international peace and understanding.

The exchange of views on problems of the world political life set forth the two parties' preoccupation with the aggravation of the international situation as a consequence of the continuing arms race, the nuclear one in particular, and of the growing danger of a nuclear war that could lead to the destruction of the very life on our planet. The fact was stressed that under the circumstances there is a need for all the communist and worker parties, the democratic and progressive forces everywhere, for all the countries and peoples to intensify their struggle to cause a halt in the dangerous course of events, for the implementation of real disarmament measures, nuclear in the first place, for the U.S. and other states having nuclear weapons to halt the nuclear tests, for the prevention of the outer space militarization.

In the context, President Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out that achieving an agreement on withdrawing the nuclear missiles from Europe down to their ultimate elimination from the continent would be of great importance in the implementation of the process of disarmament.

During the talks the sides pointed out the importance of strengthening the unity, solidarity and collaboration among the communist and worker parties and the need to strengthen their collaboration in the struggle for peace, for economic and social progress.

Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, and Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, attended the call.

USSR EDUCATION MINISTER LEADS VISITING GROUP

AU101100 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 8 Feb 87 p 5

[Text] A delegation of the Soviet-Romanian Friendship Association (APSR), led by S.G. Shcherbakov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of education of the USSR, and chairman of the Central Management of the APSR, visited our country from 2 to 7 February at the invitation of the Romanian-Soviet Friendship Association.

During the visit, the delegation attended celebrations organized on the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the signing of the first treaty of friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance between Romania and the USSR. The delegation held talks with officials at the Ministry of Education and Instruction, the Ministry of National Defense, the Romanian Institute for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, and the Romanian-Soviet Friendship Association. They also met with officials at the Brasov County RCP Committee and the county People's Council. The Soviet guests visited some economic, social and cultural, and educational units in Bucharest and in Brasov County.

At the end of the visit, the delegation was received by Comrade Ion Stoian, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and RCP Central Committee secretary. The meeting was also attended by USSR Ambassador in Bucharest E.M. Tyazhelnikov.

CONSTANTIN RADU ATTENDS LEBANESE CP CONGRESS

Delivers RCP Message

AU092050 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 6 Jan 87 p 5

[Text] Beirut 5 (AGERPRES) -- The Fifth Lebanese Communist Party [LCP] Congress has opened in Baqlin, Lebanon, with the participation of 480 delegates and representatives of 52 parties and political organizations from abroad.

George Hawi, general secretary of the LCP Central Committee, presented the report on the LCP Central Committee's activity.

On behalf of the RCP Central Committee and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, our party's representative to the congress, Comrade Constantin Radu, RCP Central Committee secretary, conveyed friendly greetings to the delegates and wishes for peace, progress, and prosperity to the friendly Lebanese people.

Our party, the greetings message reads, follows with lively interest the LCP activity devoted to promoting the basic interests of the Lebanese working people and nation with an eye to resolving the situation in Lebanon and ensuring the country's peace, unity, sovereignty, and territorial integrity. The message further points out the positive evolution of relations of comradely friendship and cooperation between our parties and expresses the conviction that these ties, based on the principles of mutual esteem and respect, will continue to develop in the future to the benefit of strengthening friendship between the two peoples and in the interest of the cause of peace, progress, security, and cooperation in the world.

After reviewing the vast and fruitful activity carried out by the Romanian people, under the leadership of the RCP, to implement the program for the country's further development adopted by the 13th party congress, the message stresses that the current international situation is particularly tense and complex as a result of the continuation of the arms race, particularly the nuclear one, the existence of many conflicts and states of tension in various parts of the world, and the worsening of the economic situation of developing countries due to the world economic crisis. All this increases the danger of a new world war, which would inevitably turn into a nuclear catastrophe leading to the destruction of life itself on our planet.

Our party and country, the message reads, show profound concern over the Middle East situation and work actively and consistently to promote an overall political solution to the regional situation leading to a just and lasting peace on the basis of Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in the wake of the 1967 war; recognition of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, including their rights to self-determination and the creation of their own independent state; and guarantees for the security and territorial integrity of all states in the region. We advocate a UN-sponsored international conference, with the participation of all interested states, including the PLO, the Soviet Union, the United States, other members of the Security Council, and other states that can make a positive contribution to settling the situation in the Middle East.

Romania speaks out for ending all interference in Lebanon's affairs and for finding ways and means that lead to a broad national reconciliation of all political forces, ensuring the Lebanese people's unity, and strengthening national independence and sovereignty.

In the current international circumstances, our party believes everything possible should be done to broadly develop -- on the basis of equality and mutual respect -- relations between communist and workers parties, socialist and social-democratic parties, government parties in developing countries, national liberation movements, and progressive and democratic forces everywhere in the struggle for a better and more just world, for freedom and national independence, and for peace and social progress.

In conclusion, the message expresses the conviction that relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties will continue to develop in the interest of both peoples and of the cause of international peace and cooperation.

Received By Junblatt

AU071956 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 7 Feb 87

[Text] Beirut, AGERPRES, 6/2/1987 -- Friendly salutes were exchanged in Beirut between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, and Walid Junblatt, president of the Progressive Socialist Party of Lebanon, during the latter's reception of Constantin Radu, secretary of the CC of the RCP, who attended the Fifth Congress of the Lebanese Communist Party.

Ceausescu Greets Hawi

AU101030 Bucharest SCINTEA in Romanian 8 Feb 87 p 5

[Greeting message sent by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu to George Hawi, general secretary of the Lebanese Communist Party Central Committee, on the occasion of Hawi's reelection to office -- date of message not given]

[Text] To Comrade George Hawi, general secretary of the Lebanese Communist Party Central Committee:

On the occasion of your relection to the office of general secretary of the Lebanese Communist Party Central Committee, I convey to you warm greetings and best wishes for success in your activity as party leader to fulfill the fundamental aspirations of the Lebanese people and to ensure peace and unity and the country's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general

SUNDIC VIEWS BULGARIAN 'AMBITIONS FOR EXPANSION'

LD102013 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 10 Feb 87

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] [Announcer] Here is our foreign political commentary on Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations. Bulgaria's claim to Macedonia, which has recently been increasingly persistent, amounts to an attack on peace here and in the world that in the changed international circumstances, could be very dangerous. Here is Milika Sundic:

[Sundic] Bulgarian policy with regard to Yugoslavia and, in particular, Bulgaria's attitude to Macedonians and the Macedonian nation have long since been a bone of contention in efforts being made to spare this part of the world from aspirations to foreign territory and baseless illusions. When we say this we bear in mind everything being done in Bulgaria to falsify and adapt well-known historical facts relating to Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations, Bulgaria's role in World War II, and to decades-old Bulgarian aspirations toward Yugoslavia and the Socialist Republic of Macedonia. Recently, these aspirations have become increasingly obvious and insatiable. This justified our asking what, in fact, it is that Bulgaria wants to change in the Balkans and how it thinks it will have returned to it territory taken from it, Macedonia, which never was Bulgaria's.

Bulgaria's explanation that Macedonia was relinquished under pressure from the Yugoslav state and party leadership and from the Comintern and the USSR is, in fact, nothing more than a call to revanchism based on Bulgaria's alliance with Germany during the crucial years of World War II -- when Bulgaria, for the second time in this century, sided with the invaders in the Balkans and Europe. Calling into question -- and stopping at nothing in this -- the decisions of the Anti-Fascist Council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia and the Anti-Fascist Council of the National Liberation of Macedonia, Bulgaria questions not only the outcome of World War II but also the national sovereignty and territorial integrity of Yugoslavia and, in doing this, the Helsinki Final Act which Bulgaria also has signed. This policy of neighboring Bulgaria cannot be deemed anything but a war of provocation since it is largely based on open claims on Yugoslavia and its disintegration.

Bulgarian behavior is all the more serious and unacceptable if one considers the many efforts of peace-loving forces to put an end to the dangerous deterioration of the international situation. It is difficult to say who Bulgaria supports in its aspirations toward Yugoslavia, but it is obvious that this fits in very well with those who aim to sow distrust between peoples and states, and to demolish cooperation based on the principles of noninterference in internal affairs. These are cetainly not forces for peace and understanding but forces of darkness and desperation, of which, it seems, there is an excess in Bulgaria.

The resulting revision of history, which is left to so-called historians and other scientists, in no way exempts the Bulgarian leadership from responsibility for the consequences that might emerge out of this crazy anti-Yugoslav campaign. Official Bulgaria is obviously not interested in peace and stability in this part of the world. This anti-Yugoslav policy implies what in any case is not concealed: the revision of the borders and the fragmentation of Yugoslavia, something in which -- let us repeat -- Bulgaria has twice assisted this century.

A significant role in all this is played by Bulgaria's internal difficulties, but this is insignificant in relation to Bulgaria's traditional insatiability for foreign territories and its ambitions for expansion beyond its own borders.

SPOKESMAN DENOUNCES BULGARIAN TV PROGRAMS

AU100923 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1516 GMT 5 Feb 87

["Yugoslavia on Denial of Macedonian Nation by Bulgaria" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, January 5 (TANJUG) -- The recent showing on Bulgarian television of documentaries and series denying again the existence of the Macedonian nation in Yugoslavia and presenting figures and events from Macedonian history as part of Bulgaria's past, was assessed by the Yugoslav Government's press spokesman today as contrary to the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act.

At his regular press conference in Belgrade the spokesman, Aleksandar Stanic, described Bulgaria's conduct as out of accord with good relations between the two neighbouring countries and opposed to the policy of adherence to cooperation and stability in the Balkans, which Sofia claims to strive for.

Already on November 6 last year, Yugoslavia sent Bulgaria a note pointing to the adverse effects on relations between the two countries of the showing of the anti-Macedonian and anti-Yugoslav TV series entitled "Pages of a History," recalled Stanic. Notwithstanding Yugoslavia's expressed hope that the series would be discontinued, the transmissions went on, he said.

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP 'NOT PLEASED' WITH MEDIA

LD110953 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0105 GMT 11 Feb 87

[By Dusan Zupan]

[Text] Belgrade, Feb 11 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia's political leadership is not pleased with the performance of the country's media but it considers that the fault lies both with individual editorial boards and with politicans.

Theregoing is the gist of many recent debates on the work of journalists and the effects of their writing, above all political, on public opinion in the country.

Under Yugoslav law, and according to the ideological commitments of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) -- the country's vanguard political force -- the system of public information is defined as a component part of the entire socio-political system based on socialist self-management. In practice, this means that the press is expected to contribute to the promotion or reinforcement of the fundamental commitments of society, which includes the right of criticism of all state, party, economic and other factors.

This right is exercised freely and no one is trying to deprive the media of it. On the contrary, journalists are encouraged to show an impartial and positive attitude towards Yugoslav reality, both in their approbation or criticism.

Current criticism of the media is in a different direction, stemming from the fact of the six republics and two provinces making up the country enjoy much autonomy in the country's federal system. Specific in terms of their cultural and historical heritage and differing on account of the nationalities inhabiting them, these parts of the Yugoslav federation often display divergent views and interests, especially as regards the economy. A part of the media, it has been noted, has allowed itself to swayed by these narrow interests, losing the necessary regard for the interests and requirements of other federal units and the country as a whole.

It has also been observed that certain newspapers print articles putting forward nationalistic views, which is a fundamental political error in a multi-national country such as Yugoslavia. This list of political criticism addressed not to the press as a whole but to certain newspapers or, to be more precise, to individual texts and tendencies, includes remarks of an ideological nature, namely that certain texts are incompatible with the fundamental political commitments of the country such as socialist self-management, the equality of the nations and nationalities and nonalignment, neither of which may be called into question.

Since the press and journalists are part of society, it is natural that the media too should reflect certain difficulties, primarily economic but also political, besetting society, a high forum of the LCY Central Committee said recently. However, these difficulties must be dealt with first and foremost by political organisations, and their actions should be upheld by the media. On the other hand, journalists are not to blame for the existence of partial and local interests in certain environments ranging from communes to provinces and republics. But the task of the press is to steer clear of these interests and to affirm the actual ability and will of society to resolve the existing problems.

Yugoslavia has more than 3,000 newspapers at present -- dailies, periodicals and newspapers published from time to time. It also has 202 radio stations and eight television studios. For a country of twenty-two million people, this is regarded as a rather well-developed system of public information.

An overwhelming majority of newspapers are financed wholly or in part by society. Their founders include political organisations, enterprises and commercial and cultural establishments. Only the widest-circulation newspapers are self-supporting while radio stations and TV centres are financed by subscribers. Although legislation in some parts of the country allows the possibility of private newspapers, no such cases have been registered yet.

An estimate says that some 80 per cent of journalists are LCY members although party membership is not a formal prerequisite for being a journalist or for promotion. This fact, however, gives political forums all the more right to ask journalists to abide by the "rules of the game" in which the interest of the whole country is of paramount importance.

This demand, it is assessed, is becoming more and more significant as the process of socialist democracy gains momentum in Yugoslavia. Many topics, former taboos, are now published without any restrictions and treated at length. However, it is believed that growing democracy calls for ever greater responsibility including responsibility for words uttered in public. It is precisely this kind of responsibility, which is also becoming a focus of attention in all other spheres of political and public life, that has recently been asked of journalists by high organs of the League of Communists.

LCY PRESIDIUM VIEWS TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT

AU091915 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 9 Feb 87

[Text] The talks conducted today in the LCY Central Committee Presidium should contribute toward more successful work by forthcoming LCY plenums on technological development and ideological trends. Here is Milivoje Radenkovic on how much the communists from the field of science and modern technology have contributed to this:

[Radenkovic] There have been many discussions about the development of science and technology recently. Those who continuously followed these discussions could easily conclude that opinions and conclusions went from one extreme to the other, ranging from statements that the development of science and technology was on a dangerous downhill course to opinions that the country had such a strong scientific potential that one should not fear any delays. Dusan Ckrebic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, expressed a similar view. One could say that this was a well-directed view because the discussion was conducted mainly in an atmosphere of modest optimism.

Dr Munir Osmanagic claimed it was not coincidental that material development of the country and the system of socialist self-management have simultaneously fallen into stagnation. According to him, this is where the LC should search for solutions in this field. Dr Drasko Milicevic said science on its own does not mean much anywhere in the world. Science, economy, and technology must stand in well thought-out interrelations. We are a very good example of an economy brought into stagnation by neglecting science for a long period; although the reverse is also valid. It is perhaps time, stressed Milicevic, that the so-called stabilization be called by its real name, reform, and that we take steps toward development accordingly.

If nothing else, the discussion held today contributed toward revealing the real reasons for sluggish development of science and technology. If we are ready to see and acknowledge these reasons, this will be a good indication that the forthcoming plenum has good guidelines for finding more efficient solutions.

LCY COMMISSION VIEWS INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

LD092010 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1522 GMT 9 Feb 87

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Feb (TANJUG) -- A session of the Commission for International Cooperation of the LCY Central Committee was held today. The commission, chaired by Dobrivoje Vidic, discussed the strategy of Yugoslavia's international economic relations.

An introductory report was submitted by Dr Romislav Popovic, member of the commission and the editor of the series "Yugoslavia's Position in World Economy on the Threshold of the 21st Century" prepared by the consortium of Yugoslav economic institutes. The reviewer of the series is Dr Bozidar Franges.

It was emphasized at the beginning of the session that, in the present circumstances of deepening crisis in international economic and political relations, Yugoslavia is faced with the need to reexamine the existing strategy of development and international economic relations to more efficiently eliminate deviations and imperfections which have emerged in implementing the long-term program of economic stabilization.

During a very lively debate in which almost all the commission's members took part, the need for creating conditions for the country's faster development through the use of modern technologies was stressed. Participants in the debate recommended that the above-mentioned series be submitted for discussion in the relevant decisionmaking bodies.

In considering the adoption of a strategy for Yugoslavia's technological development and a program of measures to stimulate science and technology, attention was focused on formulating a policy that would enable Yugoslavia to participate successfully in the international division of labor and for our work organizations and scientific and research institutions to participate in the technological development programs of both the EEC and CEMA member-states (in particular in the Eureka program and the CEMA complex program).

It was stated that, despite the fact that the 13th LCY Congress stressed the importance of balanced participation by various regions in trade and cooperation with both the West and the East and that it reiterated the need to more quickly increase cooperation with developing countries -- at present considerably below the potential and need -- the disproportionate participation by individual regions in our foreign trade has been allowed to continue.

The criticism that Yugoslavia gives preference to its economic cooperation with the CEMA member-states was rejected as groundless. At the same time it was pointed out that discriminatory measures adopted by the EC are damaging to our economy. It would be of great importance for the further successful development of the SFRY's friendly relations with the EC if this practice is discontinued. The usefulness of and need for our commercial organizations continuing links with multinational companies was noted. However, in this cooperation the unity of the Yugoslav market must be preserved and the latest technology must be provided.

The commission agreed that certain positive results have been achieved in reducing Yugoslavia's absolute and relative foreign debt, but that the principal and interest rate repayments remain high in relation to overall earnings from exports of goods and services.

The commission supported Yugoslavia's activity in the Nonaligned Movement and Group of 7, and in other international bodies aimed at speeding up efforts to internationally regulate this difficult problem currently hampering all developing countries. It also stressed how important it is to continue the Nonaligned Movement's broad-based action to establish a new international economic order, the only way in which the position of the developing countries can be considerably changed and is in the interest of all developed countries.

Participants in the discussion placed particular emphasis on the need to eliminate all sources of inflationary irregularities that hamper positive effects of the plan and market, devalue creativity, and disorient and disable economic subjects on both the domestic and foreign markets. The need was stressed for large-scale social action in this direction.

The commission emphasized the importance of continued scientific research in the area of economic development both domestically and internationally for determining all essential aspects of Yugoslavia's development policy in the coming period -- which is of particular importance -- and for monitoring current economic trends.